THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Prop.
TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.
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Wilmington Journal.
WILMINGTON, N. C.:
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1872.

Amendments to the Constitution.

We publish, on the first page of to-day's issue, the act recently passed by the Legislature, to amend the Constitution of the State. This act is to be voted on by the people in August next, and every one should make himself perfectly familiar with the amendments proposed. To facilitate this, we shall keep it standing, and occasionally publish it for the benefit of the voters of this section.

Amnesty.

We confess that the anxieties expressed by some of our cotemporaries on the subject of "Amnesty" affects us but little. The time was when a graceful act of political oblivion would have awakened all the generous and appreciative emotions of which the Southern heart is so largely capable.—Instead of that we have had contumely and oppression, bayonets and beggars, thieves and things, thrust at us; so that this day, six years after Appomattox, all the concomitants of a state of war, (as in South Carolina, for example,) are upon us. As the matter now stands, Amnesty, when it comes, will have lost the essential virtue that could give it grace and appreciation,—the virtue of manly and magnanimous generosity. That is no *boon*, which is extorted, not by considerations of right and forbearance, but by the promptings of party purpose and a pitiful *policy*. We shall be glad, of course, to have the ban of political ostracism removed from all our people, but we shall not cry hosannas over a niggard and reluctant act of common decency and justice.

"Illustration."

There is an interesting article in *Blackwood*, for December, under this caption, in which it is very properly held, that there is no mental gift that conveys a greater sense of power, than that of ready and felicitious illustration. "It will be a curious enquiry (says the writer) how many men live and die, respected and useful members of society too, without once getting off a happy simile." Using the word in its highest sense of illustrating deep questions or grand and stately thoughts by an apt simile open to the comprehension of every man, the remark is true enough; but yet we are quite sure that, in the ordinary sense of expressing thought or emotion by resemblances, analogies and comparisons with things around and about us, there is no certain quality so common, and we may say so universal.

We will guarantee, for instance, that there is not an honest man in the whole State of North Carolina, however simple, that cannot copiously and fitly "illustrate" the experiences of the past few years, political and personal. He will describe the influx of prowling and thieving carpet-baggers in our midst, just after the surrender, as the gathering of vultures around the prostrate and wounded body of a noble animal, defenceless against their foul appetites. He will feel that the whole policy of "Radical Reconstruction" is that of the ignoble conqueror, who, a stranger to magnanimity, would drag her former foe at the chariot-wheels of his triumph. If he be a reader of history, he will reproduce Jeffreys in such Judges as Boyd or Tourgee—Jack Sheppard in such robbers as Littlefield—Benedict Arnold in John Pool, with the only difference that the former used his official position to betray his country, while the latter confesses that he sought office, in order that he *might* betray—Harper as painted by Macauley, in Holden—and innumerable Jack Cades in the host of leveling demagogues and disturbers of the public peace with whom the times have been afflicted. He will, naturally, go back to Scriptural days, and find a parable to him, who sold his birth-right for a mess of pottage, in many degenerate men of the modern times of good birth and former social standing, who have sacrificed the prestige of both for paltry pelf or place.

But to return: The article in *Blackwood*, to which we have referred, in treating of the honor of "Illustration," addresses itself, mainly, to that higher degree, which consists in fresh and original coinage,—that happy fit and meet adjustment of things not coupled together before, which brings the matter illustrated with sudden force to the reader or hearer. Of this gift many interesting examples are given; but among them we see not one which impresses us so strongly, for novelty and homely aptness, as a quick illustrative *bon mot*, which we once heard fall from the lips of a former citizen of Wilmington, now no more. He, with other gentlemen, was listener to the description of an enthusiastic gastronome of the Apician delights of his cuisine; "what to eat and drink" was the staple of *his* converse. On withdrawal from the room, the Wilmingtonian quietly observed that "A.—resembled a spider; *he wore the thread of his conversation from his belly!* That was genuine *wit*—the true Attic.

How many "illustrations" (so to speak) are there, which have grown into immemorial popular use, without our being able to trace the appropriateness of their origin. We are not aware that "chips," either individually or aggregately, ever *smile*, and yet the proverb, "as smiling as a basket of chips," is as old as the infancy of any of us. Melville, in his Typee, tells us that "cold as *flagons*" means so cold that fire will freeze; but still we are left in perplexity as to what, after all, material or immaterial *flagons* can be. And so on, *ad infinitum*. In the famous campaign between Clay and Polk, in 1844, a North Carolina orator was discussing the rival merits of the two candidates for the Presidency. After an exhaustive and elaborate analysis, he summed up the argument: "Why, my fellow-citizens, James K. Polk is no more to be compared to Henry Clay than—(a long and painful pause, in which thought was too big for expression)—than—than *chuck my hat in that corner!*" And, suiting the action to the word, the *felt* went in the direction of his *feelings*.

We leave the subject, and leave the reader to discover the aptitude of this remarkable "Illustration."

Civil Service—How the People are Humbugged.

In the early days of the Republic, public offices were less lucrative than the ordinary pursuits of life, and men who sought office could not be accused of mercenary motives. But as the country expanded, so did its budget, and in due time, new fields were discovered in the shape of Indian agencies, land grants, &c. Then did the "spoils" of office become a great prize, and then was promulgated that fatal maxim: "To the victors belong the spoils." This corrupting adage has done more to demoralize the country than all other causes together. To it we owe the rise of the Radical party; the election of Lincoln, the great war and all the robberies and extortions that have followed it. Every presidential campaign has been a fight for the spoils. Every successful platform has been framed, not for the good of the country, but with the sole view of catching the votes of the masses and securing the spoils. This demoralization has gone on increasing until, like a leprosy, it has gangrened the entire organization of the Government, and has infected even the State administrations and the municipalities of our great cities.

The evil became so crying that some notice had to be taken of it. We have seen the great municipal revolution in New York, and have been astounded by the revelations of frauds and defalcations in every department of the Federal government, civil, military and naval. The facts were so palpable and so outrageous that danger was apprehended, and, to throw a tub to the whale, the President recommended a great reform in the civil service, and a bill was reported by which all the officers in the various departments of the government, with the exception of a few of the highest, are to be selected by competitive examination, promoted regularly, and are to hold their offices during good behaviour. This is an excellent bill, and one would suppose that the President's friends would support, with all their zeal, a measure suggested by him and promising so needful a remedy. But lo and behold! some of the President's warmest supporters attacked the bill, while others "damn it with faint praise," to such an extent that if Gen. Grant's heart was earnest in the matter, he might well pray to be delivered from his friends. But the fact is that the whole movement is a farce and comedy, intended to throw dust in the eyes of the country until the next Presidential election is over. The measure will be discussed, amended and emasculated until it amounts really to nothing; and corruption, bribery, black mailing (as in the New York Custom House), peculations and frauds will go on conquering and to conquer, as long as the country has patience to bear.

The only wonder in the case is that Grant's suggestion did not at once bring down the whole Radical party upon his head. The measure would be suicidal. The prime, if not the sole, object of nearly every Radical Congressmen, is to ensure his own re-election, and the second, to secure for himself, his relatives, adherents and friends, as many fat offices, jobs and contracts as he may have influence to obtain from the government. But what is to become of all this rich vista of spoils, if this mischievous and ill-timed bill should become a law? How shall Mr. Horsefeech of Cape Cod enquire his re-election, and what will become of his political influence if he can no longer reward his faithful constituents with cadetships, collectorships, inspectorships or of the other ships whose control made him the very god of fortune in his own district. How can General Blank, of Ohio, but now Senator from Louisiana, hope to win over a vacillating scalawag if he cannot hold out to him the promise of the least custom house clerkship? How, in the name of loyalty, can faithful partisans be rewarded, if, when congressmen A. B. and C. apply for any office for their friends, they are told by the secretaries that under the law the utmost that can be done is to give them a chance to appear as candidates Nos. 9,568 and *seq.* in a competitive examination, there to prove their good moral character, their ability to read and write the English language correctly and their knowledge of the rudiments of arithmetic before "a demnition impertinent" committee "who want to know, you know."

It is morally certain that the measure will come to naught. Prominent Radicals and Radical papers have already expressed their opinion that its passage would effect the dissolution of the Radical party, whose only bond of cohesion is the spoils. They are not going to cut their own throats and it is vain to expect any good from that quarter. Reform and relief may come at some future day, but, like the millenium, they can hardly be looked for in this generation.

Mexican Prize-Poetry.

One of those ancient maxims which have become trite by frequent repetition, but are none the less true, is that republican institutions have no solid foundation except in the virtue of the people. Among the impressive lessons of History none is more strikingly proved, and the lessons of the present confirm, in every point, the experience of the past.

The distracted condition of Mexico is a sad example of the decadence of a corrupt and ignorant people. In the half century which has elapsed since her release from Spanish bondage she has seen but two gleams of hope and prosperity. The first was under the Emperor Iturbide, and the second under the Emperor Maximilian. Bad as Spanish rule is, there is little doubt that Mexico would be more civilized and more prosperous if she had remained a Spanish colony to this day.

There is a general feeling throughout the world, and we believe it to be well founded, that the United States, by their interference with Maximilian, destroyed the only prospect that Mexico ever had of establishing a stable government which would have proved a blessing to her, and a benefit to all the nations which are interested in her prosperity. Consequently, the United States are in a great degree morally responsible for the anarchy, ruin and bloodshed which desolate that unhappy land.

There is, in fact, a strong probability that the United States will, at no distant day, interfere in the affairs of the ill-fated sister republic. If this government was what it once was, if the people were less fatally tainted with the lust of gain, or rather plunder, Mexico might find its salvation in an American annexation or protectorate.—But what would either of these expedients prove at the present day? Nothing but a gigantic job undertaken for the purpose of propping up an administration, securing a re-election and filling the pockets of greedy and unscrupulous partisans. A Butler would soon pocket the last spoons left by the Montezumas. The rich *conductas* of the Potosi silver mines would promptly swell the coffers of the loyal military Governors from Ohio or New Hampshire, and a paternal prohibitive tariff accompanied by beautifully diversified stamp duties would spread its protective segis over the land of the Aztecs.

At the present moment another of the innumerable Mexican revolutions is in progress, and the whole country seems to be in complete anarchy. Some Generals, discontented with the election of Juarez, have raised the standard of revolt, and the result is quite uncertain. No matter which party succeeds, its tenure of power will be brief and another revolution will overturn the results of this, and so on, *ad infinitum*, so that even taking into calculation the jobs, plunderings, land frauds and spoliations which are sure to follow in the footsteps of Yankee annexation, or protectorate, Mexico and the world at large would be the gainers thereby.

But with the present standard of political morality, the good of the country or the benefit to its neighbor or to the world will not weigh a feather's weight in the scale, and the only question to be considered, as in the case of Cuba or any other case that may arise, will be, how it will affect the re-election of General Grant and the success of the Republican party. When the politics of a government are controlled, as they are, by such considerations, and when the Executive is so ready to substitute military for civil law, the country has good cause to take heed lest in time it follow in the track of unhappy Mexico.

Gen. Grant and His Party Friends.

It is very refreshing indeed to note the estimation in which the President of this great and free Republic of America is held by some of his party friends,—by those who were warm in his favor when his name was first mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency, and who scrupled at nothing that would aid in his election. The following extract from the *New York Sun*, which we find copied in Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times*, (both the *Sun* and the *Times* being Republican papers,) is an illustration of the fact that General Grant is not as good an article as was warranted for him by his friends, and that, to use a vulgar but apt phrase, he "won't wash."

We commend the article to the attention of our readers, as an evidence of the very slight hold that Grant, as President of the United States, has in the political affections of some of the Republicans in the North:

WHAT IS PROVED BY THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Enough evidence, and more than enough, has already been taken in the course of the custom house investigation in this city to prove that one of two things must be true, Either—

I. President Grant has from the first understood the great frauds and robberies committed by the Custom House Ring and its affiliations upon the commerce of New York, and has shared in the fruits of these robberies. Or else—

II. He has not understood anything about them, but has been deluded and imposed upon by his staff officers, cronies, and camp followers, who alone have profited and become enriched by the large sums of money of which our merchants have thus been plundered.

If the first hypothesis be true, President Grant is a scoundrel.

If the second hypothesis be true, President Grant is a fool.

Is there any third conclusion which can possibly be drawn from the facts developed by the Senate Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment? If there is any such third explanation, will somebody mention it and state the reasons by which it is supported?

The friends and advocates of General Grant, without exception, adopt the second hypothesis. They do not put it as plainly as we have done, but they all agree in one way or another in arguing that President Grant is a fool.

For our part we do not concur in this opinion. The theory that Grant is destitute of common sense and ordinary intelligence, so that he can be imposed upon and humbugged by anybody that chooses to try it, cannot stand for a moment. Governor Boutwell, who certainly knows him well, has recently said of him, that "instead of being in any way a stupid man, he is ready, quick, almost always well and even minutely informed." Secretary Robeson says that "Grant is the leader of his Cabinet on all important topics." Mr. George William Curtis has also stated that he was "very much gratified as well as astonished to find Gen. Grant very well posted not only on our own but on the civil service systems of other countries." Senator Scott of Pennsylvania and the Hon. J. E. Stevenson, of Ohio, of the Ku-Klux Investigating Committee, have repeatedly declared that the President understands that subject better than they do; and Senator Scott has also stated that the President is "the best informed man in the country on this matter." These are all competent witnesses, and to contradict them by saying that Grant is a fool is preposterous. The sooner that line of argument is abandoned by the supporters of his re-election, the better for their cause.

An Appeal to Reason.

Health would be much more carefully guarded than it is at present, and the average of human life lengthened by many years, if common sense and the light of experience were accepted by the universal public as their medical monitor and guide. The true philosophy of health is simple. It consists in refraining from indulgences and imprudences which impair the vital forces, and in supplying any deficiency of vital power and constitutional vigor that may exist, by invigorating and alterative treatment. To reinforce and regulate a feeble system, and to prevent a more vigorous physique from yielding to unhealthy and debilitating influences, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unquestionably the most potent of all vegetable purifiers. As a stimulant, it is the purest ever administered in medical practice; as a tonic and stomachic, the most infallible; as an anti-bilious agent, the safest and surest, and as an aperient and regulating medicine, mild and painless, yet irresistible. It is a protection against disease of every kind, and all seasons, and is particularly efficacious as a means of forearming the system against the ailments generated by a raw, damp, ungenial atmosphere. Hence its great value as a winter tonic and invigorant. No one predisposed to indigestion, billiousness, constipation, rheumatism or nervous headache, should ever be without this Vital Elixir. As a certain class of country dealers are very anxious to dose their customers with "local bitters," of a worthless or pernicious character, which they represent to be equal or superior to the great national tonic, the public is hereby forewarned against their tricks of trade.

LOCAL.

THE MOUTH OF THE CAPE FEAR—VISIT OF THE ENGINEER OFFICERS.—The distinguished U. S. Engineer officers, now in this city, went down the river again yesterday on a visit to the works at the mouth of the river, the revenue cutter *W. H. Seward*, with the party on board, leaving the wharf in front of the Custom House at 8 o'clock. A number of citizens who had been invited, accompanied the party.

We regret that, owing to the absence of the Editor from the city, we were unable to accompany the party on this occasion, as we had hoped to do, but learn from those who were present that the day was a very pleasant one and was enjoyed to the full by all who participated.

The cutter steamed directly down to the mouth of the river and close to Bald Head, when the party were landed and some time spent in examining the effects caused there by the works above between Smith's and Zeke's Islands. These effects are shown, most forcibly, in the washing away of some 300 feet of the point, and are an important indication of the increasing force and volume of the water now flowing over Main bar.

After a careful inspection of this point, the party re-embarked and were landed on the opposite side, at Fort Caswell, where the ruins of this stronghold were examined, the fort, it will be remembered, having been destroyed by the Confederate forces, in 1865, when Fort Fisher was captured.

From the fort they went to Smithville, where an hour was spent very pleasantly in visiting the post, where they were welcomed by Col. Mendenhall, the Commandant, and in rambling around the village, after which the party returned to the cutter, and started on the return to the city, arriving here about 6 o'clock.

The Commission will probably leave here to-morrow morning, some of them returning to Washington City and others proceeding to Mobile, where they are to examine works in progress there. Of the result of their visit we cannot, of course, ascertain anything at this time, as it will be some weeks before the report can be made up and forwarded to the head of the Department.

THE ENGINEER COMMISSION.—The party of U. S. Engineer officers who have been here on a tour of inspection of the river and bar, all left yesterday evening.—Gen. Foster goes to New York, Capt. Phillips to Washington, and Generals Tower, Gilmore and Wright to Charleston, where they are to examine and report upon works at that point. From Charleston they go to Florida, and from thence to Mobile. Col. Craighill accompanies the party to Charleston, but not in an official capacity.

The Commission were engaged all day yesterday in making up their preliminary report. They labored hard, and only succeeded in completing it in time to take the trains. A full report of the result of their examinations is yet to be made, but this cannot be completed until a careful survey of the mouth of the river is made, which is to be begun at once, under the direction of Major Griswold.

TO THE WORK HOUSE.—The following named convicts, sentenced at the present term of Superior Court, were sent to the Work House yesterday:

Milly Scott, for 1 year.
Robert Hill, for 6 months.
Jasper Mitchell, (three cases,) for 4 years.
Martin Matthias, for 4 years.
Judge Bolden, for 2 years.
Halsey Peterson, for 2 years.
Nancy Mack, for 2 years.
Jennie Beasley, for 1 year.
Jacob Baker, for 3 months.
Romeo Davis, for 6 months.
Cornelia Harris, for 1 year.
All of the above are colored.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

Counterfeit Tens on the Poughkeepsie Bank are in circulation.

The steamer Charleston arrived last night with twenty-four Ku-Klux prisoners from Charleston. They were guarded by a detachment of U. S. infantry. They will be taken to-day this morning.

There were several rows at the reform primary elections. B. F. Mudget testified that he would not believe Porter's oath if he (Porter) testified he had no connection with the order business.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

HOUSE.—Debating generally.

SENATE.—No session.

The Supreme Court of Kansas has suspended the execution of Lt. Mendlecutt.

The French Assembly has adopted the first clause of the merchant navy bill taxing foreign bottoms 75 centimes per 100 kilograms by a vote of 408 to 260.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Otway, member from Chatham, addressing his constituents, said: Europe is pregnant with threatening complications.

In discussing the Alabama claims, Otway said: The concessions demanded by the United States would render war necessary, and the blunder the English goverment might make, produce dissensions at home; he deprecated the honors paid the negotiation treaty at Washington.

HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.

The quarantine of vessels from Key West has been abolished. The Board of Health declare that the small-pox here has become epidemic.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue refuses to compromise the Eagle revenue fraud cases of Baltimore.

Mr. Beck, in the House, spoke in opposition to the postal telegraph. He had no favor for Western Union, but there was no monopoly he feared so much as government monopoly.

There is nothing said at the Agricultural Department to change the estimates of the cotton crop reported last month.

During the past four weeks, postal service has been ordered on twelve hundred and eighty-eight miles of new railroads.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

Loans increased one and seven-eighths millions; specie decreased two and three-eighths millions; legal tenders increased seven-eighths of a million; deposits increased five-eighths of a million.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

The Retrenchment Committee has adjourned to Wednesday.

The Grand Jury has presented several minor indictments. The enemies of the alleged ring are much chagrined.

Brick Pomeroy has been sued for $25,000 for breach of marriage promise.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.

The Hornet has arrived from Port-au-Prince Lt. Arnalt, of the Congress, was aboard, he having been detailed to accompany the vessel. Saw no Spanish cruisers during the voyage.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 27.

The Senate has passed the Southern Railroad Bill by one majority.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.

The verdict of the United States vs. Peter Schwab, for alleged violations of the distillery act, gives $22,843 for the Government.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 27.

Alexis accepts the invitation to visit this city, and will arrive Tuesday.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

A special dispatch to the Emperor of Germany urges Earl Granville to negotiate a treaty suppressing international law, principally by the rendition of political refugees.

The Spanish Bourbons have coalesced upon Austoria, with Duke Montpensier as Regent during Austoria's minority. It is thought the disruption of the liberal party in England is inevitable upon the education act.

It is said that affairs at Versailles are threatening.

The factions against Thiers and the Republic are bolder.

The report is current that Bismarck is preparing for a new invasion.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

RALEIGH, Jan. 19th, 1872.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I herewith hand you for publication the various resolutions passed by the "North Carolina Agricultural and Industrial Convention," which convened in this city on the 11th instant.—They should have appeared sooner, but I had to leave the city quite unexpectedly and very hurriedly on Friday night immediately after the labors of the Convention were closed, which I hope will be a sufficient excuse for the seeming delay in their publication.

Respectfully,
R. W. BEST, Secretary.

RESOLUTION IN REGARD TO THE OFFICE OF STATE GEOLOGIST.

Resolved, That this Convention has learned with great pleasure, in view of the vital importance of that office, that the present Legislature has refused to abolish the office of State Geologist.

RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Resolved, That the Legislature now in session be requested to instruct the State Geologist to organize a Department of Agriculture, in connection with his present office.

RESOLUTIONS IN REGARD TO AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention communicate with the General Assembly, through the committee on Agriculture or otherwise in his discretion upon the propriety of passing a law in regard to the Agricultural Statistics of the State, and especially in relation to the number of acres planted in cotton and tobacco each year, and the amount of fertilizers purchased in connection therewith.

Resolved, That this Convention request His Excellency the Governor, to correspond with the Governors of the States growing cotton and tobacco, in relation to the growing crops thereof to the end, that the producers of said crops may have accurate information concerning the current crops of cotton, tobacco and other growing products.

RESOLUTION ON SHEEP AND DOGS.

Resolved, That this Legislature now in session, be respectfully requested to provide, that in taking the list of taxable property for the present year in the respective counties, the number of dogs kept by each tax payer, or others in his employ, or living on his land, shall be ascertained; as well as the number of sheep belonging to such tax payer, supposed to have been killed by dogs, in the preceding twelve months.

RESOLUTIONS ON IMMIGRATION.

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this Convention, the great hope of the State, for an early and just development of her vast agricultural, mineral and manfacturing interests, is in a successful competition with the great North West, and other States for our just share of the yearly immigration to America;

Resolved, That it be, and is hereby declared the sense of this Convention, that it is the duty of the legislature now in session to provide a well digested system of immigration, and encourage the same by substantial aid, and through proper and efficient commissioners and agents in this country, Europe and Canada, to bring forward and force upon the attention and choice of immigrants the many attractions and alluring temptations in our soil, climate and society, not surpassed in any Southern State as a field for immigrants.

Resolved, That the Legislature, in the opinion of this Convention, should extend all needful protection to immigrants and capitalists, willing to assist in bringing them to this State, and in developing the vast physical resources of this State.

Resolved, That the railroads of this State be invited to co-operate efficiently in favor of a policy which may induce immigration to this State, and establish a system of efficient labor in agriculture and the mechanic arts; and to this end, that they be requested to fix the lowest fares possible, for travel and transportation, compatible with their true interests.

RESOLUTION IN RELATION TO A GENERAL SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPHIC METEOROLOGIC OBSERVATIONS, ETC.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with profound satisfaction the efforts of Prof. Maury to secure the establishment, by international co-operation of "a general and systematic plan of telegraphic meteorological observations and crop reports," in order to enable the agriculturist to obtain the full benefit of his labors, and that we trust the general government will give such co-operation in this may secure the object which is sought.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to our representatives in Congress, with a request that it be brought to the attention of the proper department or the government.

RESOLUTION IN REFERENCE TO RAILROAD TRASPORTATION.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention, appoint a committee of five, who shall confer with the presidents of railroads and other railroad officials, in order to have the discrimination against local freights removed so far as practicable, and that said committee invite the railroad presidents to confer with the farmers convention of North Carolina, and that they collect the facts connected with discriminations against local freights, and report to the next meeting of this convention.

RESOLUTION IN REGARD TO THE FORMATION OF AGRICULTURAL CLUBS.

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly recommends the formation of Farmers Clubs and Associations in the several counties of this State to meet at such regular times and places as they may determine, for the promotion of agricultural interests, by consultation and comparison of views, and experiences on practical farming, by the dissemination of agricultural knowledge, and by any other means which may tend to establish and place on a firm foundation, an improved system of agriculture, which is unquestionably our greatest interest and most important source of prosperity.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due: and are hereby tendered to the Commissioners of Raleigh, for the gratuitous use of Metropolitan Hall.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the railroad companies who kindly permitted the delegates to attend this Convention for one fare.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

REMARKS OF J. D. STANFORD, On the Bill to be Entitled an Act Concerning the Public Debt in the House on the 12th instant.

MR. SPEAKER:—I have listened, as I always do, with a great deal of pleasure, to the speech of my respected friend from New Hanover, Mr. Ashe, and to many of the sentiments which he has uttered I give a cordial and hearty assent, but, sir, a sense of duty to the people of the State, especially to those I have the honor in part to represent upon this floor, and, I may add, to the creditors of the State, compel me to dissent from the positions assumed by him and to send to the clerk's desk some very material amendments to the bill which he has submitted for our consideration. My friend from New Hanover and myself desire to accomplish the same objects namely: to settle this question of the public debt upon principles of justice and equality both to the creditors and tax-payers of the State, and to preserve untarnished, as far as possible, her faith and credit, and to smother in its very incipiency the cry of repudiation, but we differ very materially as to the best course to be pursued to accomplish these very desirable results. The time, sir, has arrived when this question of the public debt should be adjusted upon a permanent basis. The interest is rapidly accumulating, the public mind is excited relative to it, and each year it is delayed, will render it more difficult of settlement; and besides, the people are expecting and demanding it at the hands of this legislature, and take a far deeper interest in it than any other question that is before us, simply from the fact that they are more vitally interested, and I may add, sir, that candor and good faith towards our creditors also demand it, for they should know what they are to receive and not be kept longer in suspense. Every member at all conversant with the sentiments of this House must know that the bill as advocated by my friend cannot possibly pass, and even if it were possible to get through the legislature, our constituents would not endorse our action, and the places that now know us would know us no more forever. Then, sir, in my humble judgment the best thing we can do, will be to adopt the amendments I propose, and so amended, I firmly believe it will pass this House and the other branch of the Legislature, and what is better still, will receive the sanction of the great mass of the honest yeomanry of the country, and we will receive at their hands the plaudit, "well done good and faithful servants," and this vexed and troublesome question will have been put to rest—North Carolina will again start upon a career of prosperity and happiness. As gentlemen will observe from the reading of my amendments by the clerk, I propose to amend the bill by striking out fifty in line ten, thirty in line twelve and twenty-five in line nineteen, and inserting respectively twenty-five, fifteen and ten, or in other words instead of allowing fifty per cent. of the principal and interest of what is known as the old debt I propose twenty-five per cent. and instead of thirty per cent. of principal and interest of bonds issued under the funding acts of 1866 and 1868 fifteen per cent. and instead of twenty-five per cent. of all other bonds issued since April 17, 1865, other than bonds known as special tax bonds, penitentiary bonds, &c., ten per cent. and it seems to me that I offer a compromise upon which all parties may safely and consistently harmonize. While the great mass of the people of North Carolina are as honest and have as much regard for the sanctity of their contracts as any people on the face of the earth, it is worse than folly to talk of ability to pay the present State debt or even as large a portion of it as is proposed by the bill under consideration; and if they are driven to an election between repudiation and financial ruin to themselves and their children, it does not require a great deal of sagacity to foresee the result. While they are anxious and willing to pay they are unable, and we had as well recognize the unpleasant fact and shape our legislation accordingly. It certainly is the part of prudence and wisdom to do so, and I warn gentlemen, here to-day, that if they do not accept my proposition they may have to put up with a great deal less, and if it is adopted I don't know that the bond-holders will have any great cause of complaint, for we have all had to submit to losses and sacrifices, and see our fortunes swept away in a moment, as it were, and in the ruined and prostrate condition of our people it would be unreasonable and unjust to demand more of them. I did not rise, sir, for the purpose of entering into any elaborate discussion of this bill for I conceive that would be entirely unnecessary, and a useless consumption of time, but simply to indicate my views and to suggest a compromise upon which we can all harmoniously unite and thereby relieve the public mind, and avoid any further agitation of this vexed and troublesome question, and will resume my seat by earnestly appealing to all parties on this floor to come forward in a spirit of conciliation and concession, and support my amendments, which, in my humble judgment, will settle this question of the public debt upon a basis of justice and equity alike to creditor and debtor.

The son of Colonel Horace Capron, formerly United States Commissioner of Agriculture, is at present employed in the purchase of blood stock for shipment to Japan, whither his father has already gone to superintend the introduction of modern improvements into the Empire. The cattle, sheep and pigs are selected from the best cross-breeds in the country. Mr. Capron will also purchase, for account of the Japanese Government, a large quantity of our most approved agricultural implements.

A Des Moines girl, enjoying a buggy ride with her lover, had her chignon removed by a horse which was driven up behind.—Just as the thing was done, the driver of the horse whipped up and passed the lovers and whirled away, the chignon dangling from the horses mouth.

The editor of the Chicago *Post* tells this: "What would you do if mamma should die?" asked a lady, with whom we have the honor of an intimate acquaintance, of a little three-year old girl that we wouldn't take $100 for. "Well, mamma," was the melancholy response, "I s'pose I should have to spank myself."

The eleven territories exceed by nearly 200,000 square miles the aggregate area of all the present admitted States of the Union.

A neat, clean, fresh-aired, sweet, cheerful, well arranged house, exerts a moral influence over its inmates.

Millie Day's Fortune.

Harry Cowper was a book-keeper in a large commission house, and his employers prized him because, though only an employee, upon a stated salary, he made their interests his own, and suffered nothing to interfere with his duties. He was a stout, healthy, handsome youth, his clear blue eyes and purely tinted skin showing very conclusively that his habits were virtuously regular.

It was towards the close of the day, and Harry was busily engaged in balancing his accounts. The only other occupant of the counting room was Peter Phipps, the delivery clerk. Peter was an old man—sixty at least—and had been in the employ of the house for many years. He was broken in health, but was able to keep an account of goods as they were delivered, for which trifling service he received sufficient for his support.

Harry had just closed his ledger when Jasper Groome entered the office. Jasper was Harry's senior by two or three years, and held a limited interest in a small house near by. He was well and fashionably dressed, and might be accepted as a fashionable man.

"Harry, my son, have you heard the news?" cried the new comer, tapping his friend upon the shoulder.

"I have heard nothing wonderful, Jasper. Is gold up or down."

"A certain kind of gold is high up.—Haven't you heard of the stroke of fortune which has fallen to Millie Day?"

At the mention of that name Harry Cowper caught his breath, and a quick flush was visible upon his clear cheek.

"I have not heard," he said.

"Don't you remember an uncle of Millie's who was sick here in New York a few years ago, and whom she nursed so tenderly."

"Mr. Snyder—her mother's brother you mean?"

"Yes."

"I remember him very well, for I passed a great many evenings very pleasantly in his company."

"Well," pursued Jasper, old Snyder, it seems, was one of the lucky ones in Chicago land. About two months ago he died without chick or child, and his attorney has been on here to inform Miss Mollie Day that she is sole heiress of his whole fortune. It is somewhere in the neighborhood of half a million. There is over two hundred thousand in bank. What d'ye think of that old fellow?"

Harry Cowper shrank like one who had received a blow. He was silent and thoughtful.

"How, my boy!—don't you please you?" demanded Jasper, with a show of surprise.

Harry rallied and answered, with a shake of the head:—

"No, Jasper, I am sorry for this."

"Sorry? And wherefore? I thought you had a particular regard for the lady."

Cowper looked up, and faintly smiled. It was a smile, but there was pain in it:

"Jasper," he said seriously and earnestly, as one speaks in confidence to a dear friend, "I love Millie Day, though I have never spoken to her as a lover. I have been waiting until I could insure her a home if she accepted my proffered hand. As you know, I have only a salary to depend upon, and a portion of that is set apart for the maintenance and education of my sister."

"Are you serious?" asked Groome.—"Will the coming of this fortune deter you from pressing your suit?"

"Yes."

"But, man alive! Is not the prize worth more than ever before? If Millie Day was worth winning when she had hardly a dollar of her own, what must she be now?"

"She can be no more to me now," replied Harry. "It was Millie Day that I loved—Millie Day that I love still—and no amount of worldly wealth can add to the price I would have set upon her love in return. But that is past. Had she remained poor I had hoped ere long to have been able to offer her a home—a home where she could help me to find joy and comfort."

"And do you mean to say, Harry, that you give her up?"

"She is not mine to give up."

"I dare not press it. After so long a time my pssi silence might be misconstrued and my claim be regarded as mercenary."

"By Jove, old fellow! she'll make a rich catch for somebody."

"No richer than before," said Harry with solemn seriousness. "I tell you, Jasper, that for the true man, seeking a true wife, Millie Day, with only her truth and her goodness for her own dower, would be a priceless boon. I should esteem it the richest gift this side of heaven. I think if I had her for my companion, I should challenge the world to exceed my happiness."

"Harry you're a fool!"

"Thank you."

"If you are to step out, I shall go in, and try to win."

Harry winced, but betrayed no ill-feeling.

"You are your own master, Jasper.'

"I shan't be rivaling you?"

"No. If Millie can love you, then it is proved that she has not loved me."

"Then count me in on the race for the heiress. By Jove! I will make the attack this very night. I shall meet her at Darwin's. Are you going?"

"No, I don't belong to that set. You forgot that I am only a book-keeper."

"Yes, I remember. But you'll get into a house one of these days. You'll find it pleasant. The title of Merchant gives a fellow a lift in society, but I ain't vain. If you'll go with me I'll introduce you at Darwin's."

"No."

"Then I'll go alone, and be sure I'll make love, bold and strong, to Miss Mildred Day."

"One word," said Harry, as his friend was upon the point of departing. There was a pain mark upon his face, and his lips quivered; but he spoke calmly, though with a palpable effort: "You will seek to win the love of Millie Day. You may succeed. If such should be the result, Jasper, I pray you be true and faithful: for she is an angel and is worthy of all love and honor!"

"Never fear, old fellow. I'll make her a good husband if I win her. Half a million! Zounds! Isn't that worth working for?"

And with this Jasper Groome turned from the office, and Harry Cowper bowed his head upon the edge of his desk.

"Shall I put up the books, Mr. Cowper?"

Harry looked up, and saw the old delivery clerk.

"Ah,—you here, Phipps?"

"Yes, I've been copying permits. Shall I put the books in the safe?"

"Yes,—you may, if you please. I must go round and call for my sister on my way home."

And Harry Cowper left the store. And that night, when he was alone in his chamber, his thoughts were sad and painful. He had loved Millie Day a long, long time;—but he had not yet ventured to speak of his love for reasons already made known. But now a change had come over the spirit of his dream. He asked himself if he had decided rightly, and his own sense of manly honor told him yes. He felt that the maiden had been lifted away from him, and he dared not approach her. What had he, a poor clerk, with an orphan sister to support from his scanty earnings, to do with offering his hand to the heiress of half a million? It would be simple beggary.

Time passed on, and Harry Cowper was punctual at his desk, and at his humble home. He went nowhere else. On the first of January his salary was raised five hundred dollars a year. He had looked forward to this event with high hopes. He had once thought that upon a salary of two thousand dollars he might venture to ask Millie to become his wife. But the bright dream had fled. Still he hailed the increase as a blessing, as he could now do more for his sister.

A month had passed from the time of the arrival of the attorney who had come to place Millie Day in possession of her fortune, and, as might be supposed, suitors for her hand had been plentiful and persistent. Harry Cowper was on his way home when he fell in with Jasper Groome. Friendly salutations were passed, and for a time they chatted upon various light topics. At length Jasper said:

"By the way, old fellow, it's all up with the heiress."

Harry started and gasped for breath.

"She has refused me, plump, square and flat. What d'ye think of that?"

"Refused you?" repeated Harry, regaining his breath. "Has Millie Day refused you?"

"Yes. I guess she's after higher game. There is a perfect army of suitors in her train, but I think she looks with the most

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1872.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

FROM RALEIGH.

en. Matt Ransom for Senator—Conservative State Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 26th, 1872.

General MATT. W. RANSOM was nominated to-night for United States Senator, fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Ex-Gov. Vance.

The Conservative State Convention is lled to meet in Greensboro' on Wednesy, May 1st. E.

WE SUBMIT that it is a rather bad sign at many questions, asked of members of e bar, who were examined by the Fraud ommission, at Raleigh, should have reained unanswered, because the "seal of ofessional confidence" would thereby be oken. When the prime interests of the ate, and the cause of public morality, are stake, no "professional confidence" ould be allowed to intervene.

Agricultural.

We direct attention to the proceedings of neeting held in Raleigh by the represenives of the several Agricultural Societies the State. Measures were devised which ll result beneficially to all, and we trust e various resolutions will be carried out, d the committee on transportation will rform faithfully their important duties.

The Legislature.

The members of the General Assembly ve been compelled to rescind the joint der to adjourn on Wednesday, 30th inst., d the session has been prolonged until ednesday, 7th February.

Much important business remains to be ne, but we never saw bodies working th more zeal and industry than are both uses of the General Assembly.

SENATOR MORRILL, of Vermont, is opsed to the Supplemental Civil Rights bill Senator Sumner, because it antagonizes e doctrine of State Rights. Rather a range section of the Union to proclaim e good, old Democratic teachings as to ate and Federal relations, but to that mplexion must all men come who are in vor of maintaining a Republican form of overnment in this country.

GOVERNOR PALMER, of Illinois, is not sposed to allow General Sheridan or his periors to escape from the consequences their illegal acts during the occupancy Chicago with United States troops, and e *Free Press* pointedly remarks: "The estion is not as to any orders issued by eneral Sheridan to the troops after they d been sent here, but as to the orders by hich they were sent here to act as police— question that the President has failed to eet, and has, thereby, assumed the responsibility for the usurpation."

The Senate Apportionment Bill.

The Senate and House of Representatives nnot agree upon an Apportionment bill. hat favored by the House, increases the umber of Representatives, and distributes e additional ones among certain of the iddle, Western and Southern States. To is principle, the Judiciary Committee of e Senate object, and the bill reported from at body provides that the number of ongressmen shall remain as at present, o hundred and forty-three. To do this, e ratio for each district is set down at one undred and fifty-seven thousand. Dividg the full representative population of the ountry by that ratio, omitting the States aving less than the required population, nd the number of Representatives would e two hundred and twenty-two. But many f the States have large fractions, and erefore seventeen members are added r the purpose of making the representaon more equal. Delaware, Nebraska, evada and Oregon, neither of which has e required population, are also entitled to ne Representative each, making the total s in the present Congress. The States hich lose one Representative each by this an are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, assachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut d Kentucky. New York loses three, d Pennsylvania and Ohio two members ch. Missouri, Iowa and Illinois gain two ch. Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, exas, New Jersey, Kansas, Georgia and ichigan each gain one member. The apportionment will therefore be: To Maine, ur members; New Hampshire, two; Vermont, two; Massachusetts, nine; Rhode land, one; Connecticut, three; New ork, twenty-eight; New Jersey, six; Pennlvania, twente-two; Delaware, one; Maryand, five; Virginia, eight; North Carolina, ven; South Carolina, four; Georgia, eight; labama, six; Mississippi, five; Louisiana, ve; Ohio, seventeen; Kentucky, eight; ennessee, eight; Indiana, eleven; Illinois, xteen; Missouri, eleven; Arkansas, three; ichigan, seven; Florida, one; Texas, ve; Iowa, eight; Wisconsin, seven; Calfornia, four; Minnesota, three; Oregon, ne; Kansas, two; West Virginia, three; evada, one; Nebraska, one. The bill so provides that no State shall be admited to the Union unless it contains a popuation entitling it to one member, and the ew members are to be added to the numer composing the Forty-third Congress.— hus no new State can be represented in e present Congress, which fact will ull the edge of parties pressing the admision of certain States, with a view of repreenting them in the Halls of Federal Legisation. The Western members generally avor an increase of the whole number of members, and it is likely they will oppose e bill in the Senate. In the East the bill s well received, and the Senators from hat section will give it their support. In hose States where no change is made there will be a disposition to accept the bill, or uch a modification of it as will enable the wo Houses to agree, and get the act into he hands of the President for signature as oon as possible. Attached to the bill is a rovision requiring all the States to hold heir elections for Congressmen on the ame day, and it designates the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.— several States now hold their elections after he new Congress assembles, and are for a ime unrepresented. The bill also provides hat if a State shall disfranchise any class f its citizens who are entitled to vote under his act, its Representatives shall be reduced n proportion to the number so disqualified. The New York *Evening Post* says: "When the bill was discussed in the Judicial Committee the point was raised that the new apportionment cannot constitutionally be applied to the Electoral College this year. The Constitution says: "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress. It is urged that this applies to the Congress which is in session at the time the appointment is made. If so, the course pursued has always been unconstitutional, for the new apportionment has uniformly governed the next succeeding election of President." When the bill comes up for discussion in the Senate, all the points raised will be fully considered. That should be done at as early a day as possible, in order to give the other House an opportunity of renewing its action with the intent of reaching some common ground on which an Apportionment bill can be based that will be generally satisfactory to all sections of the Union. Another reason for early and definite action at Washington upon this measure is that the various State Legislatures now in session may adopt the necessary measures to enforce its details and provisions, and make them applicable at the next Federal election.

General M. W. Ransom.

The General Assembly yesterday formally confirmed the action of the Conservative caucus of last Friday night, in electing General M. W. RANSOM, of Northampton, to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Governor VANCE.

General RANSOM is well-known to the people of North Carolina, and is deservedly one of the most popular men in the State. His election as Attorney General in 1852, after a most spirited contest, first brought him prominently before the people. Since that time he has been very prominent in the civil and military history of North Carolina, filling in both distinguished positions with credit to himself and honor to his State.

General RANSOM is a ripe scholar, a brilliant orator, a fine lawyer, and a gentleman of the highest social qualities. His election will not only give the utmost satisfaction to the entire people of the State, but there will be few members of the Senate who will command more respect or have more influence. We shall hail his admission into that body with much pleasure, and as the beginning of a new era for North Carolina. We trust there will be no difficulty in his being seated. His political disabilities having been removed, the extraordinary pretensions of General Abbott, who claims to have been elected with less than a majority of a quorum of the Legislature, are only in the way. We have never yet supposed that when the Senate came to consider this question, it would give serious attention to Abbott's claim. Should he be admitted, it will strike down one of the most vital Republican principles, and will give license to the party in power to elect any of its partisans without regard to the laws or constitutions of the United States or the several States. It will be a precedent fraught with the greatest evils and dangers.

We trust, however, that all the difficulties will be removed, and that the early admission of General RANSOM will settle finally a question which has for nearly a year been the source of much concern and uneasiness to our people. We are sure that the newly elected Senator will know no section in North Carolina, but will devote himself to the good of the whole State. His election must prove as popular in the extreme West as it is in the section in which he lives and is so much beloved.

Conservative Convention.

As our readers have been informed by special telegram, the Democratic-Conservative Convention will be held in Greensboro on Wednesday, May 1st, 1872. We think the time and place are both well selected, and the importance of the Convention will collect together a large number of delegates.

We are on the eve of the most important canvass which has ever engaged the attention of the people of North Carolina. This canvass will be formally inaugurated at Greensboro. A full State ticket from Governor down will be nominated, delegates from the State at large to the National Convention are to be selected, and a platform covering the proposed Constitutional Amendments must be adopted. These require the utmost caution and judgment.— We need our best men as candidates—men who will do their full duty. We have no child's play before us. We believe that we can carry the State, electing our ticket and securing a majority in each house of the General Assembly. But a mere victory will not do. We must elect two-thirds in each house who are favorable to the Constitutional Amendments, or they will never come before the people for ratification.

This is the grand object of the election, and it is the great end for which we shall labor. Without reform our State will be hopelessly bankrupt. As much as the Conservative Legislature has reduced the expenses of the State, there must be greater retrenchment, or the people cannot pay the taxes necessary to meet the expenses of the Government. Farther retrenchment is impossible without alterations in the fundamental law. We have too many officers; we have too frequent sessions of the Legislature; we must not have a State census; we must not be required to support the insane who are abundantly able to support themselves.— Above all we must have relief in regard to the Public Debt.

In order to bring about these great and indispensable reformations it is absolutely necessary to secure two-thirds of both Houses of the next General Assembly, rendering the election of members of the Legislature the most important of all our elections.

We trust that the people in the various counties will act early in regard to the appointment of delegates to the State Convention, and take steps looking to a vigorous county canvass. In most of the counties the Spring Courts are held before May, and the opportunity thus afforded for organization should not be neglected.— These counties which will not have delegates in attendance in Greensboro', should appoint some gentleman who will be present as their proxy, properly authenticated by the President and Secretary of the meeting. It is important that each and every county should have representation.

Let us begin this work at once.

Cumberland County.

We publish to-day the speech recently delivered in the House of Representatives by Mr. CURRIE, of Cumberland, upon the subject of the Public Debt. His views are those of one who loves his State, and who comprehends the obligations of his position. As much as the State is in debt, and as criminally as her resources have been squandered and her people beggared, she cannot afford to repudiate. North Carolina is too poor to repudiate her honest indebtedness. It will cost the citizens of North Carolina more to settle the State indebtedness by repudiation than if they were compelled to pay dollar for dollar in gold for the last bond bearing the signature of her Governors.

But this cannot and will not be necessary. Her creditors can and will compromise with the State. If our straightened circumstances, coupled with our earnest desire for payment, become known to them, we are satisfied that terms can be arranged satisfactory to the one and within the means of the other.

We are glad to see such a gentleman as Mr. CURRIE laboring to vindicate the honor and to promote the real welfare of North Carolina.

Cumberland county has been peculiarly fortunate in the present Legislature. Mr. TROY in the Senate, and Messrs. BROADFOOT and CURRIE in the House, are recognized as among the leading spirits of the General Assembly. Marked by a high order of intellect, and an earnest devotion to North Carolina, they have by a zealous and industrious attention to business obtained an influence which has made much impression upon the legislation of the session. We congratulate our sister county of the Upper Cape Fear in the possession of such citizens.

The University.

The Raleigh *Era* regrets that the JOURNAL should have led off in an excellent and stirring appeal to the Alumni of its own section to attend the proposed meeting at Raleigh, "with certain inflammatory remarks about Radical rule." We are not surprised that the editor of the *Era*, who is an honest and decent man, should dislike to see references to the dark chapters in his party history, especially to this particular one, the blackest of the lot. But the ghost of the murdered University will not down at the bidding of the editor, however hideous it may be to his vision.

We shall say this to that editor, and we do so with as much affection towards the University as any one of her thousands of sons, that it can never be resuscitated and placed upon a firm foundation until the very recollection of its late disgraceful government be blotted from the memory of our people. Men must be placed in charge of it, both in its Board of Management and Faculty, who will command, at the outset, the entire confidence of the people of North Carolina and the South. Our people will never send their sons to be educated by those whose political conduct have brought them into moral and social discredit.

We do not want, nor would we have political intermeddling with the University. We would have it placed under the control of a Faculty who would be known by their character as Christian men and distinguished scholars. Who knew or cared what were the political opinions of SWAIN, MITCHELL, the PHILLIPS', HUBBARD, and the other gentlemen who composed the Faculty, upon the exciting political questions, which divided the State, while they had charge of the affairs of the University. In those days the President was not a Federal office-holder, nor had he sworn that he had no sympathy with his suffering fellow-citizens. Even then a Professor, Mr. Hendrick, expressed himself as politically opposed to the people of North Carolina, in a question they believed vital, and he was promptly dismissed from the Faculty, mainly through the efforts of Mr. Holden, then editor of the Raleigh *Standard*.

And so it will be again. Those who have charge of the education of our children must at least be in sympathy with their parents. It is too early yet for those who opposed the South in her great struggle, or who in guilty haste joined her conquerors in their warfare upon them since its close, to expect to have charge of the education of her sons. The war of feeling is not yet over. The Senate of the United States keeps it alive. Prejudice and hatred yet prevent the adoption of partial amnesty; prejudice and hatred are attempting to force a disreputable man upon our people as a Senator; prejudice and hatred are filling our country with armed soldiery; prejudice and hatred are crowding our jails with innocent men; prejudice and hatred are driving inoffensive but helpless citizens from their homes as wanderers upon the face of the earth.

We deplore these things, and sincerely wish they were otherwise. But they are stern, though disagreeable facts, and our people must accept them as such. And the sooner our political opponents at home and abroad see them in the same light, the better it will be for the whole country.

The *Era* does us injustice in the intimation that we reflected upon Governor Caldwell in this connection. We have seen so little in his administration to commend, or in his character to admire, that we shall not complain in this instance. But we expressed ourselves kindly toward that official. The "Governor," we said in the article in question, "seems impressed with its importance and "his own responsibility in the matter. "He has secured the co-operation of the "Trustees. The Superintendent of Edu"cation, himself a graduate of the Univer"sity, is understood to be enthusiastically "in favor of some movement looking to "the reorganization of that institution.— "Whether we are indebted to Governor "Caldwell or to Mr. McIver, or to both, for "the new interest in behalf of the Univer"sity, we know not, but we honor the "heart and purpose of the man who wishes "and will labor to rebuild it. He will have "the cordial co-operation of the people of "this section of the State."

We know not whether any of the Alumni of this immediate section will be in attendance to-day upon the meeting, but we do know that the friends of the University will have their hearty co-operation in any and all measures looking to its re-establishment upon a firm basis. We stand ready to aid those who may have in charge its fortunes. Give us the proper organization and our sons will crowd its halls.

A communication in a recent number of the *Lutheran Observer* calls attention to the rapid advance which that denomination has made in this country. It says that the largest part of the increase is by immigrants from the North of Europe. It asserts that in numbers the denomination five years ago passed the Episcopalians, three years ago the Congregationalists, and this year the Presbyterians; and that in ten years it may expect to be upon the heels of the Baptists and Methodists, who, it is claimed, are the only two that now outnumber it in this country.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

REMARKS OF MR. CURRIE,

OF CUMBERLAND,

In the House of Representatives, on Friday, Jan. 19th, upon Mr. Welch's substitute for the bill in regard to the debt of the State.

MR. SPEAKER: It is with feelings of more than ordinary diffidence that I rise to express my views on this all-perplexing and all important question known as the public debt. And having occupied such a quiet position during the whole time of your deliberations, I feel that I ought to ask pardon of the House for offering them my views at this late day—and especially about a subject of such vast magnitude as the one now before us.

I consider this question second to none that has been before this House; but I do consider it of more importance than any other matter that has engaged the attention of this body. Why do I say so Mr. Speaker? I say so because it embraces millions of money, and I say so because it embraces *the honor of our good old State*. And we who have had in our hands the important trust, as Representatives, the fortunes and honor of our people ought to consider well this question before we act.

It is a question that attracts the attention of every thinking man in the State. Sir, it is one of vital interest to every man, woman and child from the most distant point of land that divides the blue waves of the Atlantic on our own shores to the highest and most distant mountain peak that decorates the wild grandeur of the West. And this deep interest does not stop within our own borders, but it awakes a restless anxiety in the outside world. And why does it cause the outside world to look with such deep anxiety to the settlement of this great question? Simply because it is a matter of dollars and cents with them. And Mr. Speaker this is one of the reasons why our own people are so deeply interested. But there is another reason of far more importance to North Carolina than that of dollars and cents, for her fortune is gone so far as dollars and cents are concerned, but she has a full treasury of another kind of property so to speak that she has clung to with *glorious tenacity* and from which I hope she may never turn loose. I mean, sir, *her bright, her pure, her stainless, her shining, and her sacred honor.*

If we adopt the substitute offered by the gentleman from Haywood, in preference to the bill introduced by the gentleman from New Hanover, we strike North Carolina a blow from which she will never recover.— The stain of repudiation will cloud her fair brow when we will be numbered with the dead and be remembered only for this cruel blow.

Mr. Welch. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. Currie. Certainly, sir.

Mr. Welch. I desire to ask the gentleman from Cumberland, if the tendency of the Legislature was not decidedly in favor of repudiation.

Mr. Currie. Mr. Speaker, I do not consider that the last Legislature represented North Carolinians. God forbid that we should emulate their example or follow their precedents. (Applause.) Mr. Speaker, I don't accuse the gentleman from Haywood, of being other than a true North Carolinian; but he has allowed his judgment to become biased in his anxiety to relieve the people. And if his proposition could bring the desired relief it would be a different thing, but in my opinion it falls far short of that. It simply proposes to surrender all that the State has in her public works and improvements and repudiates the balance. It is well known, Mr. Speaker, that there are mortgages on nearly all the property that the State has any claims on whatsoever, unless it is the capitol and the asylums in this city, and according to the wording of the substitute I think these are included—and what would be the result when this proposition would go out to the world? The parties holding mortgages on our railroads would foreclose them immediately, and the small pittance left the creditors of the State would not be worth dividing. And, sir, they would hold on to the bonds and continue to harass the State till they would effect a compromise of some sort. Why not propose this compromise now, and save our people millions of money and ourselves an honorable remembrance?

According to the statement made by my friend from Wilson in his speech yesterday on this question, the interest on the recognized debt of the State will if we pass the bill introduced by my friend Mr. Ashe, pay us out of debt in five years. Then why do we hesitate to come forward and propose this profitable, this honorable compromise that will save us millions of money, and leave the fair name of North Carolina as pure and spotless as the untrodden snow? Pass this compromise bill, and if it is accepted, the tide of immigration that is so much desired by some of our people will flow into the State by the thousands. Capitalists will come with light steps and buoyant hearts to help us on in our march of improvement and prosperity. But if we fail to take this step and do nothing, or pass the substitute proposed by the gentleman from Haywood, which is in my humble judgment equivalent to doing nothing, or probably, we close for years the flood gates of our prosperity, and the gates that are opening to immigration and capital will be crowded by our citizens. Thousands of our young men, the hope and pride of our State, will be forced to leave the happy homes of their childhood and youth, to fight the battles of life in other lands. These results will be brought about by the adoption of the substitute, or by inaction as proposed by my gallant friend from Martin.

Mr. Speaker, I don't agree with my friend from Martin, whose poposition is to let this great question sleep for the present. I know, sir, he has the honor and welfare of North Carolina at heart, for I take it, sir, that no man who belonged to the glorious regiment to which the gentleman from Martin referred the other day—can be no other than an honorable man—and I hope sir, that the first General Assembly of North Carolina, composed principally of young men will discharge their duty as nobly upon this great question, as did the first regiment at the battle of Bethel. I saw nothing of my gallant friend from Martin, from the time the first regiment disbanded till I met him in this House; but I take it, sir, he bore himself as nobly to the bitter end as his actions bravely promised in the beginning, and I appeal to him in the name of the first regiment to vote down the substitute, and come forward like he did when he went to the front, proudly conscious that the honor and welfare of North Carolina is consigned in part to his keeping—and vote for the compromise bill, and when he and I will be summonal by the final reveille—we will have nothing to answer for as soldiers in defense of our country, nor as representatives in behalf of the honor and welfare of our people. Mr. Speaker it is for this General Assembly to say how and where North Carolina is to stand in the future as to her honor—and in my opinion—Mr. Speaker, the final action on this bill will settle the question. If we adjourn without doing something honorable, so far as we are able, and final so far as we can, we fail in duty to ourselves, our country and our God.

However lightly some gentlemen may consider their sworn obligations to the Constitution, I consider it, sir, of more importance to us, than I do the public debt to the people whom we represent. When I went to the Clerk's desk and took a solemn oath to support the Constitution of North Carolina, I did it voluntarily, and that oath binds me to that clause in the Constitution—that binds every man on this floor so far as an oath can bind men to vote for a bill to levy a tax to meet the interest on the public debt. I may not have much regard for the Constitution, and be assured sir, I voted against its adoption, but my obligations to its provisions, requirements and demands, when I have sworn to do them is as binding on me as on one that I could cherish, protect and defend.

And this is the reason, Mr. Speaker, that I voted for the amendment of the gentleman from Burke, Mr. Mills, to the revenue bill providing for the interest on the public debt, and this is a reason that I favor the compromise bill. The 10th section provides for the levying of a tax to meet the interest on the debt recognized by the bill. I can't see how any man who is a true North Carolinian can hesitate between the two propositions now pending before this House; the one bears on its face outright repudiation, and carries with it the blush of shame to every man who is moved by a North Carolina pride and governed by a North Carolinian's honor. The other reaches forth a hand to our insolvent State and taxes oppressed people and extends the other hand to the bond-holder and asks with an earnest voice to be heard in the settlement of this all important question.— And Mr. Speaker are we to stand in the way of this long wished for period, when North Carolina will be herself again, and although we may fail to display the wisdom of a Lycurgus in the settlement of the financial troubles of our country, we can surely emulate the integrity of a Regulus. The good name of our State is the only legacy that we can claim transmitted to us by our fathers, and it is to be hoped the demoralization of the times will not rob us of this sacred legacy and cause us to commit an act that will make the rising generation blush with shame when they behold it. Come and let us forget ourselves, and act as patriots and honest statesmen, and although we may have apprehensions that we will not meet the popular plaudits for the moment, the time will come when North Carolina will be proud of our course and greet us kindly if we are living, and mourn for us sadly when we are dead.

Mr. Speaker, a few words more and I have done. Is there a true North Carolinian on this floor but what would rather part with everything than to sacrifice his honor. I take it, sir, there is not.

And can it be that our glorious old State, whose proud career dates back to the 20th of May in 1775, a period of nearly one hundred years, and in all that time she has maintained a bright and spotless name, will commit an act now in the evening of her first century that will cause her brilliant sun to go down dim and rayless, or will she maintain her honor still, and the setting sun of her first century go down surrounded with a halo of glory as dazzling as was indicated by its effulgent rising.

Meeting of Delegates from the Different Agricultural Societies of the State of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 26.

Pursuant to a call from the Hon. Kemp P. Battle, a conference meeting of delegates from the State, the Cape Fear, the Roanoke and Tar River, the Charlotte, the Salisbury, the Goldsboro, the Cumberland and Statesville Fairs, was held in this city to-day, for the purpose of considering various measures promotive of the interests of the Fairs of the State.

On motion, Major J. A. Engelhard, of Wilmington, was called to the Chair, and Jordan Stone, of Weldon, requested to act as Secretary.

The Hon. Kemp P. Battle explained the objects of the meeting to be to bring about some unity of action with the different State Societies in the general management and conduct of Fairs and to advance the general good of the farming interests.

The question of arranging the time of holding the different Fairs in the State was discussed at much length, with a view of bringing about, if possible, the Fairs in regular rotation, in order that articles for exhibition may pass with ease from one to the other.

On motion of Mr. Battle, it was suggested that the different Societies in the State holding Fairs, and those that may hereafter be formed, be requested to arrange the time of holding their Fairs to the best advantage for the interest of the Fairs throughout the State, consulting at the same time their respective interests—it being found impracticable to recommend change of time.

Maj. Evans, of Fayetteville, moved that a committee of five be appointed for the purpose of consulting with the officers of the different railroads, with a view of effecting the best possible arrangement of transportation of all articles to and from all the Fairs of the State, and thus guarding against the many evils that these Fairs have hitherto had to contend with for want of concert of action. Adopted.

Capt. S. B. Alexander, Hon. Kemp P. Battle, Jordan Stone, Esq., Major J. A. Engelhard and Col. L. W. Humphrey, were appointed said committee.

Mr. Battle thought there should be some unanimity of action in the management of gate fees, and moved that, in the opinion of this meeting, it is thought expedient that the system of family tickets and badges should be abolished and individual tickets substituted. Adopted.

The awarding of plate premiums, and other premiums of a similar character, rather than money, was thought to be the best plan to promote the end desired, and, on motion of Major Evans, it was recommended to the different Societies that agricultural papers and agricultural implements be awarded as far as possible.

Mr. Litchford suggested that it be recommended to the different Societies to require all premiums to be called for within sixty days after they have been awarded.

Mr. Battle moved that the meeting recommend to the State Societies, that they hereafter make greater discrimination in favor of horses owned in the State or districts of their respective Societies. Adopted.

Major Evans moved that the committee already appointed on transportation advertise in sufficient time, throughout the North, the time and arrangements of holding all the Fairs in the State, in order to induce Northern manufacturers to send their machinery here for exhibition, the different Societies to pay the cost of the same.— Adopted.

Mr. Litchford moved that the different Agricultural Societies and Clubs in the State be requested to send to the State Society at Raleigh the list of officers and the time of holding the Fairs and meetings of same, in order that they may be published. Adopted.

On motion of Col. L. Wriston, the different Societies were requested to publish, in all their respective publications, the time of holding all the State Fairs.

On motion of Major Evans, it was recommended that each Society send one special delegate to the Fair preceding and contiguous to its own, whose business it would be to give all necessary information concerning his own fair and solicit for the same, believing that such an arrangement would be productive of good to the Societies and convenience to the many who send articles to the different Fairs.

Many other subjects of interest were discussed during the meeting, which was of a most harmonious character.

On motion, all the papers in the State friendly to the cause of Agricultural Societies were requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

J. A. ENGELHARD, *Chairman.*
JORDAN STONE, *Secretary.*

MRS. WHARTON NOT GUILTY.

CLOSE OF THE GREAT TRIAL.

An Impressive Scene—She is Released on Bail, and Remains in Annapolis—The Cost of Her Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 24.

At ten minutes of ten o'clock the chief judge was informed that the jury had agreed. The court room was soon filled by an eager crowd, but few ladies being present. At twenty minutes past ten, Mrs. Wharton and her daughter, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. Crawford Nelson, entered the court room. Mrs. Nugent and Miss Rosa Nellson were also present. Mrs. Wharton, her daughtr and her friends appeared in good spirits, as the favorable character of the verdict was known to them. At twenty-five minutes past ten, the jury entered. Mrs. Wharton had already been placed in the prisoner's box. At twenty-seven minutes past ten the verdict of "not guilty" was rendered.

The oppressive silence was broken by the calling of the jury by the clerk, and their answering. Colonel Harwood, clerk, then said: "Gentlemen of the jury, are you agreed upon your verdict?" There was a nod of assent by the jurors.

Clerk. "Who shall answer for you?"

A juror answered. "Our foreman."

Mrs. Wharton was then directed to raise her right hand.

Clerk. "Gentlemen of the jury, look upon the prisoner at the bar. How say you: is she guilty of the matter whereof she stands indicted, or not guilty?"

Foreman (Franklin Deale). "Not guilty."

As the foreman answered, there was a slight manifestation of applause, which was instantaneously checked by the court and bailiffs. Every eye was fixed upon the prisoner, who still stood calm and apparently unmoved, but through the heavy black crape veil, which was not displaced, tears could be seen streaming down her face. Otherwise there was no sign of emotion. Miss Nellie wept and was deeply affected. When Mrs. Wharton left the prisoner's box, Mr. Steele, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Hagner, her counsel, each shook her hand, with brief words of congratulation. Her friends present also took her hand, expressing gratification at the result of the trial.

It is understood that before agreeing the jury stood eight for acquittal and four were not fully determined on their verdict. It was first decided they would agree and not go in a hung jury. During the time they were out five ballots were taken, after which a verdict of "not guilty" was agreed to.

From it commencement to its close the trial of the case has been conducted with marked ability, equally in the matter of evidence and argument. The State has been represented by Attorney-General Syester and State's Attorney Revell, who stand at the head of the profession as able and skillful attorneys; while the prisoner was defended by gentlemen who have few superiors at the bar. The court was composed of Judge Miller, of the Court of Appeals of the State, and chief justice of this district, assisted by Judges Hayden and Hammond, three as able jurists as sit upon the bench of this State. In every respect the trial has been impartial and ably conducted.

There was no charge to the jury by the court, the constitution of Maryland containing a provision that in criminal cases the jury shall be judges of the law as well as the facts.

Before adjourning, it was understood between the court and counsel that the trial of Mrs. Wharton on the indictment for the attempt to poision Mr. Van Ness would come off at the regular term of the court in April.

Previous to the entry of the jury in the court-room, Chief Justice Miller admonished the audience that no manifestations of approval or disapproval would be permitted on the rendering of the verdict. After the jury had entered and taken their seats for a few minutes a stillness and silence as solemn as ever witnessed at a death-bed scene pervaded the room. Mrs. Wharton was standing in the prisoner's box, with Mr. Crawford Nellson at her side, and by them stood Miss Nellie Wharton with Mr. Thomas, one of the counsel.

Mr. Steele asked that the Court fix the bail for her appearance in that case, with due consideration to the circumstances of Mrs. Wharton. The court fixed the bail at $5,000 on Mrs. Wharton's personal recognizance, and $2,500 equal of two securities. Mrs. Wharton then recognized her recognizance, and Mr. J. Crawford Nellson and Miss Nellie Wharton became security in $2,500 each. The court then adjourned. Mrs. Wharton left the room leaning on the arm of Mr. Thomas. Mrs. Wharton will remain a few days at Annapolis, at the house of a friend.

During the trial 36 witnesses were summoned by the State, and 34 sworn. For the defence 72 were summoned, and 56 sworn. The cost of the trial is about $16,000.

The following is a list of the jury, with their ages and occupations: J. Franklin Deale, (foreman) fifty-nine, farmer; Lloyd Brown, fifty six, farmer; Stephen Beard, fifty-seven, farmer; James A. Bruce, sixty, farmer; Dr. B. R. Davidson, twenty-six, farmer and doctor; George Johnson, Jr., thirty, printer; John H. Sellman, thirty-four, farmer and lawyer; E. R. W. Sheckell, twenty-eight, farmer; C. C. Stewart, fifty-three, farmer; George M. Taylor, Jr., twenty-six, telegraph operator; George W. Watkins, forty-six, merchant, and R. H. Welch, twenty-eight, farmers.

The jury was one of the best ever empannelled in Anne Arundel county.

STATE NEWS.

Charlotte has a $1,000 hearse and feels proud.

Salisbury proposes to sell her market house.

THE Statesville *American* gives the following weights of six gentlemen who recently tried the scales at Catawba Station, viz.: 330, 267, 237, 225, 210, 187.

The Greensboro' *Patriot* says: W. S. Moore shipped last week and this, 19,200 rabbit skins, and 215 mink and otter—that's making the "fur fly."

Mrs. S. W. Joyner, the widow of the late Hon. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax, and also the widow of Governor Burton, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sallie Long, in Weldon, on Monday evening last, at the advanced age of 85 years.

The Newbern *Times* says that certain parties at the North have recently come into possession of an amount of Craven county bonds and will, at the next term of the U. S. Court, get judgment, when writs of *mandamus* will be issued. The *Times* is mad about it.

Mr. W. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte *Democrat*, recently made his annual visit to his aged mother, and says of her:

"She is now eighty years of age, and raised six children without the aid of negro nurses or negro labor, and for forty years never missed going to church on Sunday.

HANDSOMELY DONE.—The Episcopal Church at Kittrell's Springs has been embarrassed by debt. Last week a party of gentlemen arrived from Boston, Massachusetts, Messrs. Dexter, Walker, Flagg and Skimer, to hunt and "fly around" in that locality. Learning the condition of this church they contributed twenty-five dollars each, which entirely relieved the church of its debt.

Our townsman, Dr. J. Miles Hunter, has in his possession a very valuable jet breastpin which, a few weeks ago, he purchased of a colored man who offered to dispose of the same at a price far below its value. The pin is studded with pearls around its border, and bears on its centre a golden anchor, embossed with pearls. There is a name engraved on the inner side, to which is subjoined "Christmas, 1853." The negro claims to have bought the pin in South Carolina. It is natural, however, to suppose that it is a family relic stolen by one of Sherman's bummers on their march through the Palmetto State. Dr. Hunter is anxious that the pin should be restored to its lawful owner. Our South Carolina exchanges might aid in restoring the same by noticing as above.—Goldsboro *Messenger.*

The Charlotte *Southern Home* says: Intelligent Virginians who have visited the region west of the Catawba, say that it is to be a great tobacco region. S. B. Shelton, Esq., of Asheville, took the premium both at Danville and Richmond for the best leaf tobacco. Buncombe county raised 500,000 pounds of tobacco last year, and it is said that the crop is to be largely increased this year. The counties across the Catawba will be covered with tobacco fields in a few years. We learn that thirteen millions of pounds of tobacco were sold in Danville last year, and brought $1,690,000. A thousand tons of Gilham's Tobacco Fertilizer were sent over the Richmond and Danville Railroad.

A Plucky Puss.

A curious example of the value of "putting on a bold face" in the presence of danger, is related in the Swiss Times, of Berne. A little kitten chanced the other day to fall into the bear pit at that place, while gamboling on the edge thereof. The shaggy occupant of the pit hastened to gobble up the unexpected delicacy, but, with bristling coat and tail, our kitten courageously defied its vast antagonist, and, with such valiant bearing, astonished Bruin that the latter gazed for a moment doubtful, and then retired.

The Smiths had a dinner at Pittsburg on New Year's day. The first toast was "Pocahontas—Heaven bless her for saving the Smiths to this country."

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 1872.

The first business in order was the motion of Mr. Moore, to reconsider the vote by which was defeated the bill to regulate the fees of county officers.

The motion prevailed, and the bill passed its third reading—21 to 16.

Mr. McClammy, from the committee on penal institutions, presented a report with accompanying documents and a bill, on the matter of investigation into the manner in which the contract is being carried out in the erection of the penitentiary, which was made the special order for Monday next at 11 o'clock, and ordered to be printed.

The special order, the bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad Company, was considered.

Mr. Troy submitted a substitute for the bill to meet the objections urged to the original bill.

Mr. Troy explained the substitute. It proposes to use the surplus labor of the convicts in the penitentiary in the construction of the road, and to feed and clothe them in the meantime, with a provision to shorten their term of servitude dependent upon their character and conduct.

Mr. Worth moved to modify the bill by striking out the provision requiring the penitentiary board to farm out the convicts to this road by giving them authority so to hire them. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, moved to amend by submitting the convict labor to competition, and he called the previous question on the passage of the bill. The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed its third reading—21 to 11.

The bill to establish a county by the name of "Graham," being the special order for 12 o'clock, was put upon its third reading.

Messrs. Moore and Edwards opposed it. The bill passed its third reading—21 to 15.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, moved to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table. Adopted.

The bill to promote the mining interests of the State was put upon its third reading. The bill passed its third reading—25 to 6.

Mr. Murphy reported from the committee of conference on the bill to change Sampson from the 4th to the 5th judicial district, recommending the adoption of the Senate bill simply transferring Sampson to the 5th district, and not interfering with Richmond; also proposing to pay Judge Buxton for holding this extra court.

Mr. Cowles called the previous question on the adoption of the report. Agreed to, and the report was agreed to—23 to 12.

The bill to transfer certain cases undisposed of by the county courts, amended on motion of Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, passed its second reading.

The bill to establish, near Wilmington, a hospital for the insane, was put upon its second reading, the question being on the substitute offered by the committee.

[The bill proposes to authorize a contract with private individuals to care for, on the plea of the State asylum, such insane persons as cannot gain admission to that asylum, and at the rate per case paid by the State for the support of patients in the State asylum.]

Mr. McClammy said the substitute was satisfactory to all concerned.

Mr. Murphy explained, and urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. McClammy moved to postpone till Tuesday next. Concurred in.

The bill to provide for additional accommodation for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, proposing to purchase the building of the Hillsboro' Military Institute, was laid on the table.

The resolution in favor of J. F. Eldridge was passed informally.

The bill to amend sec. 4, chap. 234, laws of 1869–'70, was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to provide for an Agricultural Lien failed to passed its second reading.

Price, colored, introduced a bill to incorporate the Cyrenian Company, of Wilmington. Referred.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, introduced a resolution to rescind the resolution to adjourn on Wednesday next, and that the General Assembly adjourn *sine die* on Wednesday, February 7th. Adopted.

The bill to repeal capter 267, public laws of 1868–'69, passed its second reading.

The bill to repeal sec. 11, chap. 185, laws of 1868–'69, passed its second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 1872.

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, moved to postpone the unfinished business in order that he might move a reconsideration of the vote by which the House, yesterday, concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill to aid in the completion of the Western Division of the Western N. C. R. R.— He was in attendance upon the penitentiary committee when the amendments were concurred in.

The motion to reconsider was then put to a vote and adopted.

Mr. Johnson, of Buncombe, moved that the House do not concur, and that a committee of conference be had.

After some debate, the motion to nonconcur and raise a committee of conference prevailed.

Mr. Brown (by request of the Representative from Henderson,) introduced a bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of "Badger;" calendar.

The bill in relation to the public debt being the unfinished business it was taken up. The question recurred upon Mr. Sparrow's amendments.

The bill passed its third reading.

The bill to protect *bona fide* purchasers of real estate was taken up, being the special order.

The bill passed its second and third readings with but little debate.

The bill to change the time of holding courts in the 10th and 11th judicial districts was taken up.

Mr. Wilcox introduced a substitute which was adopted, and the bill passed its several readings.

The bill to allow the commissioners of Sampson county to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its second reading, yeas 63, nays 9.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, the bill to authorize the commissioners of Brunswick to issue bonds was taken up, and passed its second reading, yeas 69, nays 9.

On motion of Mr. Gulick, the bill in regard to the purchase, by the United States Government, of land at Salisbury for the purpose of a national cemetery was taken up, and passed its several readings.

By Mr. Guyther: A bill to amend chapter 10, sec. 1, of the Revised Code, concerning auction and auctioneers: referred.

The bill in regard to writs of mandamus was taken up, and passed its several readings.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1872.

Mr. Allen, a bill to establish a Special Court for the town of Goldsboro'. Referred.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, introduced a resolution requiring the Keeper of the Capitol to petition the United States government for the settlement of rents on land and buildings used as a barracks near the city, belonging to the State. [Proposes to recover $2,000 per year for several years past.] Adopted.

The Senate concurred in sundry amendments to the bill for the benefit of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, but disagreed to one amendment and proposed a committee of conference.

The bill to repeal chapter 267, public laws of 1868–'9, was taken up. [The object of the bill was to leave the punishment of misdemeanors at the discretion of the Court, instead of making it compulsory in the Judge to punish with imprisonment in the penitentiary for at least one year.]

Mr. Brogden opposed the bill.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, explained its object.

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, called the previous question. The bill passed by a vote of 24 to 12.

Mr. Gilmer, in explanation of his vote in the affirmative, said he voted aye, if for no other reason, to rebuke the hot partizan legislation of the body by whom the act sought to be repealed was enacted.

Mr. Robbins of Rowan, voted for the act originally, but the necessity for that act no longer existed. There was in existence a foul conspiracy, at the head of which was the President of the United States, extending from Maine to California, to drive the people into the support of a particular party. He would not be a party to retaining in such unscrupulous hands any kind of extraordinary power. He voted aye.

The bill to repeal section 11, chapter 185, laws of 1868–'69, passed its third reading, 21 to 1. [Prohibits County Commissioners from erecting township houses by requiring them to rent houses for township purposes.

The Senate then adjourned till 7½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1872.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The bill to authorize the formation of Railroad Companies and to regulate the same, being the unfinished business, its consideration was resumed.

The bill passed its several readings without date.

On motion of Mr. Broadfoot, the bill in regard to the formation of corporations was taken up.

(The bill enables individuals of the State to become incorpated without applying to to the Legislature. Three or more persons can become incorporated by filling a specification of their plans, &c., with the clerk of the superior court, &c.)

The bill passed its several readings after undergoing some amendment.

On motion of Mr. Womack, the bill to amend the act to incorporate the trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Maxwell, the bill to authorize the commissioners of Sampson county to levey a special tax was taken up and passed its third reading; yeas 59; nays 6.

THE SPECIAL ORDER.

The resolution investigating the lease of the N. C. R. R., was taken up and, on motion of Mr. Wilcox, was postponed until Friday.

On motion of Judge Settle, the bill requiring Judges of Probate to open their offices once a week was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, the bill to authorize the commissioners of Brunswick county to issue bonds was taken up and passed its third reading, yeas 62, nays 8.

On motion of Mr. Maxwell, the resolution in relation to Cape Fear harbor was taken up and passed its several readings.

A bill to abolish the office of Supreme Court Reporter, and for other purposes, was taken up and passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the Senate resolution rescinding the joint resolution adjourning *sine die* on the 31st inst., and to fix the adjournment for Feb. 7th, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the Senate bill to incorporate the Wilmington & Charlotte Railway Company, was taken up and passed its several readings. Adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30.

Mr. McClammy, a bill supplemental to the act to incorporate the Dawson Bank. Referred.

Mr. Rattle, a bill to aid Rocky Mount College. Referred.

On motion of Mr. McClammy, a message was sent to the House proposing to go into the election of a United States Senator at 12 o'clock to-day.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Latham for to-day to attend to his duties on the penitentiary investigation.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.

The Marriage bill, the unfinished business, was resumed, the question being on the 37th section.

One of the provisions of this section, as a cause of dissolving marriage, is that "if either party shall abandon the other without just cause, and live separate for three years continuously."

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, opposed the provision. Divorces were now of too easy attainment. He preferred to restrict them.

Mr. Allen supported the provision, but proposed to compromise by making a separation for three years presumptive of adultery.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, moved to amend in accordance with Mr. Allen's suggested compromise, and it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Graham, of Orange, the act is to go into effect 1st July, 1872.

The several sections having been adopted the bill passed its second reading—21 to 20.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill to authorize the commissioners of Brunswick to issue bonds.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the President announced the election of a U. S. Senator in order.

Mr. Lehman asked to be permitted to state the line of conduct certain Senators proposed to pursue in regard to the proposed election—that they proposed to protest against the election.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, objected.

The President announced that objection being made, Mr. Lehman could not proceed.

Mr. Flemming put in nomination Gen. M. W. Ransom.

There being no further nominations.

The President appointed Messrs. McClammy and Flythe to superintend the election.

The Senate proceeded to ballot with the following result:

Those who voted for Gen. Ransom were: Messrs. Adams, Albright, Allen, Battle, Brown, Cook, Council, Cowles, Crowell, Currie, Edwards, Flemming, Flythe, Gilmer, Graham, of Alamance, Graham, of Orange, Jones, Linney, Manney, McClammy, Morehead, Murphy, Norment, Robbins, of Davidson, Robbins, of Rowan, Skinner, Speed, Troy, Waddell, Warren, Whiteside and Worth.

Every conservative present voted for Gen. Ransom, with Mr. Flythe (Republican) of Northampton. All other of the Republicans present refused to vote.

A message was received from the House concurring in the proposition to go into an election of a United States Senator at 12 M.

A communication was received from the Supreme Court, announcing its decision in the case of G. N. Lewis, sheriff of Nash, vs. the State of North Carolina. [Allows him the sum of $1,847 50, with interest from 10th January 1870, for guarding certain prisoners in his custody in Nash county jail. Referred.

Mr. Linney, in explanation of his vote, said he would vote for the nominee of the party, but he considered it an act of duty to the people he represented to say that injustice had been done to them in making this nomination, not that he did not recognize the distinguished character and services of Gen. Ransom, but that both the Senators came from the East, and it was due to the West that one of them should come from that section.

Mr. Jones called upon Mr. Lehman to vote.

Mr. Lehman asked to be excused from voting without explanation. The Senate had refused to hear him at the proper time—and he considered this a discourtesy, and he desired now to be excused.

Mr. Jones withdrew his motion.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, renewed the motion and said he intended to make the motion as to every Senator who did not vote.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, did not desire to see Mr. Lehman or any other Senator forced to vote, as it was against the practice of the Senate. He had been in favor of allowing Mr. Lehman to explain when he desired to do so, but would not now compel him to vote. He had no objection of Senators putting themselves on the record as favoring the election of General Abbott, for the day they did so they sounded their political death knell.

Mr. Gilmer hoped Mr. Robbins would withdraw his motion. He was opposed to compelling Senators to vote. He did not believe Mr. Lehman would be a party to a nefarious scheme to put into the Senate a carpet-bagger who had not been elected.

Mr. Robbins withdrew his motion.

Mr. McClammy from the committee appointed to superintend the election reported as follows:

...ole number of votes cast 32, of which ...M. W. Ransom received 32—a ma... of the Senators present.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

...e special order, the bill to establish a ...tal for the insane near Wilmington, ...ut upon its passage.

...Olds opposed the bill.

...Linney moved to amend by provi... for a similar institution at Statesville.

...McClammy advocated the bill.

...Edwards opposed the bill.

...Skinner moved the previous ques... Not agreed to.

...McClammy moved to recommit to ...committee on the Insane Asylum. ...ted.

...journed.

...USE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1872.

...message was received from the Senate ...osing to go into the election of an ...d States Senator at 12 M.

...a motion of Mr. Ashe, the bill to pro... for the economical completion of the ...tentiary, was taken up. (The bill pro... for the appointment of a Superin...ent who shall, under the supervision ...e Board of Directors, go on and com... the work with the necessary skilled ...r and that of the convicts, and that the ...rs. Coleman be paid $15,000 for the ...queshment of their rights under the ...ting contract.)

...r. Ashe thought that this bill was fa...ble to the State. The existing contract, ...le by the republican administration, ...most favorable to the Messrs. Cole..., and therefore, not favorable to the ...e. He thought the sum of $15,000 ...cient, &c.

...r. Sparrow could not support the bill ...is time, as a committee was investi... the management of the very Board ...Directors which this bill proposes to ...e with such authority.

...fter much debate, on motion of Mr. ..., the bill was made special order for ...rsday at 11 a. m.

...n motion of Mr. Broadfoot a message ...sent to the Senate concurring in the ...osition to go into an election for an U ...enator at 12 m.

...n motion of Mr. Maxwell, the bill to ...x a part of New Hanover county to ...pson county was taken up, amended ...passed its several readings.

...he chair announced that the time set ...t for the election of a U. Senator had ...ved.

...essrs. Hargrove and Withers were ap...ted to superintend the election.

...r. Hargrove declined serving, saying ...he doubted the authority of this Gen... Assembly to go into this election. Gov. ...ce had not had any office to resign: he ...y returned his credentials, &c.

...he chair said that the gentleman should ...e made his objection when the House ...curred in the Senate proposition to go ...the election.

...r. Loftin was appointed instead of Mr. ...grove.

...r. Johns, of Rockingham, in nomina... Gen. M. W. Ransom, of Northampton ...:

...R. SPEAKER: I have the honor to ...e in nomination the name of Gen. M. ...Ransom, of Northampton. Wherever ...or and virtue are loved—wherever ...age and bravery are admired—the ...e of M. W. Ransom will find an echo ...very heart.

...he following members voted for M. W. ...som: Messrs. Armstrong, Ashe, At... er, Atkinson, Broadfoot, Cawhorn, col... on, Chamberlain, Cinard, Crawford, ...rie, Dicker, Drake, Dunham, Furr, ...nbrel, Gattling, Gore, Gullick, Gray, ... Gregory, Hampton, Harris, of Frank... (Rep.) Henderson, Houston, Himant... ns, Jones, of Caldwell, Joyner, of John... a. Joyner, of Pitt, Jordan, Kelly, of Da... Kelly, of Moore, Kelsey, Kincaid, Las... r, Lucas, Luckey, Martin, Marler, Max... l, McAfee, McAllister, McCauley, Mc... ll, Mills, Mitchell, Nicholson, Paylor, ...well, Rankin, Reid, Regan, Robinson, ...tt, Settle, Snull, Smith, of Anson, Smith ...Wayne, Sparrow, Stanford, Stanford, ...wart, Tucker, of Iredell, Waring, ...leh, Withers, Wilcox, Womack, Wood... se.

...lessrs. Duckworth and York, voted for ...n. A. S. Merrimon.

...r. Brown voted for Hon. R. P. Dick.

...ryant, of Halifax, col., voted for Mr. ...lds.

...mm, col., voted for John Norflect.

...r. Copeland voted for T. A. Deans.

...Dudley, col., voted for G. P. Willis, col.

...llison, col., voted for R. C. Badger.

...aulkner, col., voted for John Reade.

...r. Garrison voted for S. F. Phillips.

...r. Heaton voted for G. L. Mabson, col.

...r. Loftin voted for R. W. King.

...r. Morgan, of Montgomery, voted for ... T. Hargrove.

...Morgan, of Wake, col., voted for Joseph ...Holden.

...Robbins, col., voted for A. M. Craige.

...Willis, col., voted for E. R. Dudley, col.

...Mr. Goodwin (rep.) voted for Yankee ...n Tillery, col.

...Mr. Loftin, from the committee of Su...intendence, reported the whole number ...votes cast in the House to be 86, of ...ich Gen. M. W. Ransom received 69. ...Mr. McNeill: A bill to prevent the ...e of liquors within one mile and a half ...Back Swamp Baptist Church, Robeson ...unty: referred.

...Adjourned.

A Senatorial Scandal.

The good name and fame of Alexander ...ldwell, the last-elected United States ...ator from Kansas, are very seriously ...mpromised. The Lawrence *Standard* ...ts the circumstantial details of a bribed ...ction, and actually gives the names of ...fteen members of the last Legislature, ...h the sums offered and paid. As an ...stration of the valuation of Western ...slators, the list is herewith printed: ...Senator James Wood, of Doniphan ...unty, wanted $3,000 for his vote, and ...ved it for that sum. Felix T. Gandy, ...lewell county, offered to sell his vote for ...000. E. C. Manning, of Cowley county, ...s elected to vote for Clarke. He de...anded $1,000 from Clarke, and the same ...m from Dan Adams, of Topeka. He ...dly voted for Caldwell, having, as ...cke's friends always charged, sold out ...the former. A. McCartney, of Wilson ...unty, was elected on an independent ...ket to vote for Clarke. He voted for ...ldwell, and it is charged, received ...00 therefor. James Phinney, of Morris ...unty, was elected to vote for Clarke. ...e voted for Crawford on the first ballot, ...n went over to Caldwell, and soon after ...election he deposited $1,000 in a bank ...Council Grove! William Williams, of ...ond county, was a comparatively poor ...n when elected.

He voted for Caldwell, and soon after ...ected a fine brick block in Olathe, known ...the "Caldwell Block," because supposed ...have been built with money received ...m him! Tom Anderson of Topeka, can ...l something about J. L. Williams, of ...cson county, if compelled to do so! D. ... Johnson, of Johnson county, was a com...aratively poor man when elected. He ...ted for Caldwell, and since has built a ...e brick residence! W. H. Peckham, of ...uglass county, was offered $2,000 for his ...te.

He voted for Caldwell, and bought a drug ...re in Topeka in reliance upon getting the ...oney. Caldwell left him in the lurch, ...d Mr. Peckham has had cogent reasons ...r believing that the old adage, "there is ...nor among thieves," has its exceptions.—...ill not some one of the above gentlemen ...and an investigation of the last Sena...rial election? Some of the buying was ...one by the wholesale. It is charged that ...e Doniphan county delegation sold in this ...ay for some $5,000 or $6,000, and that the ...rties receiving the money failed to divide, ...per agreement.

This dark picture has its light side. Geo. ... Wood, of Cherokee, an incorruptible ...emocrat, was offered money, but refused ... T. L. Bond, of Montgomery county, ...s offered $3,000 for his vote by Caldwell's ...gents, but did not sell.

The expose has created a profound im...ression, and the Legislature has voted ...animously for an investigation into the ...hole proceeding.

A gold ring, marked "Johanna Ulbers ...89," was found recently in the carcass of ...bullock that had been lost overboard ...om a London cattle boat.

LOCAL.

TRIP ON THE WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.—We made a short trip to Wadesboro, on Tuesday, over the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, leaving here Tuesday morning and returning on Wednesday afternoon. The road is now completed to within about one mile of Lilesville, but it is expected, very shortly, to be built to Wadesboro, the iron for this purpose being now on the way here, from Brunswick, Ga., where 1,050 tons, originally intended for the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, have been purchased by the authorities of our road, for the purpose of completing it to Wadesboro, on the Eastern Division, and Shelby on the Western Division.

We reached the terminus of the road about 4½ o'clock, and from there had a very cold ride of about 10 miles, over a very rough road, but a most beautiful and a most bountiful country, to Wadesboro. As we neared the town it grew dark, and as we left there at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, we saw nothing of it by daylight. But we know that it is located very prettily, on a very high ridge of hills, 560 feet above the level of the sea, and surrounded, on all sides, by a very rich cotton and grain country. Its high and healthy situation will probably make it a great summer resort during the summer months, when the road shall have been completed to that point. The road will not, however, run directly to the town, but will skirt around it, as it would be impossible for the trains to climb such heavy gradients. The depot will be located in the valley below it, and about one mile from the town.

We dropped in at the *Argus* office, for a few moments after tea, where we found our old friend McNeill, poring over his mail, by candle light. He, as well as every one else that we met in Wadesboro', was chock full of "cotton," and almost everybody wants to buy. Sales were made there on Tuesday at 20¼ cents for strict middling, which is brushing the Wilmington and New York markets very closely. We were pleased to find the evidences of so much business life and activity in the good old town, and in such a prosperous business mart in the ante-bellum days. But with Wadesboro', as with Fayetteville, the new is sure to eclipse the old, and the place is bound to grow and thrive. The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad will be knocking at its very doors, in a few weeks, and the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad is graded to within a few miles of the place.

Cotton, although king at Wadesboro', is not now a king along the piney districts pierced by our road. There turpentine has been enthroned, and thousands of new boxes are being cut in every direction. The price of labor, too, has increased, and good hands are paid $20 per month, in some sections. The recent advance in the market for all classes of naval stores and the reduced stock, has imparted a wonderful energy throughout this section, to a business that was being classed, last Summer, as dead. We only fear that both the cotton and the turpentine business may be overdone next year, and that, between the two, breadstuffs may be neglected too much.

The ride from the city to the head of the road, and the return, was a very pleasant one of itself, but it was rendered doubly so by the kind attention of our old friend, Capt. F. M. Wooten. We have never yet found a more efficient and, at the same time, a more courteous official, than is Capt. Wooten. And, while at this part, we must not neglect to mention that we had the pleasure of meeting a number of old acquaintances, among whom may be reckoned Col. E. R. Liles and Col. Cox, (formerly of Cox, Kendall & Co., of this city,) of Lilesville, which is a beautiful little place just on the line of the road, and about one mile from its present terminus.

Secretary Fish has scratched a Russian and found a Tartar.

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.

☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Beeswax per lb	30 a 31	Lime	0 00 a 0 00
Barrels, Spts T, each.		(from store)	
24 hand	2 25 a 2 30	Rockport	0 00 a 1 50
New	2 75 a 3 00	Rockland	0 00 a 1 50
Candles, per lb.		Molasses, per gallon,	
Tallow	18 a 20	Cuba, hhds	00 a 00
Adamantine	15 a 16	do bbls	00 a 00
Sperm	50 a 55	Sugar house	22 a 23
Coffee, per lb.,		do bbls	23 a 27
Java	30 a 35	Syrup, bbls	45 a 1 00
Laguayra	26 a 30	do N. O.	80 a 85
Rio	23½ a 26	Naval Stores,	
St. Domingo	25 a 28	Turpentine per 280 lbs	
Cotton, per lb.,		Virgin new	00 a 6 00
Ord to Mdlg	20 a 21½	Yellow dip	00 a 6 00
Strict Mdlg	00 a 22	Hard	00 a 4 00
Cotton Bagging,		Tar per bbl	00 a 2 60
Gunny	00 a 00	Tar fu ord'r	00 a 2 75
Dundee	18 a 18½	Pitch, City	2 75 a 3 00
Flax	18 a 20	Rosin, paled	00 a 6 50
Double Amer	18½ a 19½	do No 1	5 50 a 6 50
Rope per lb.	7 a 10	do No 2	4 05 a 4 25
Corn Meal,		do No 3	0 00 a 3 99
per bushel	1 05 a 1 10	Spirits turpentine,	
Domestics,		per gal	00 a 00
Sheeting,		Nails, per lbs.,	
per yard	11 a 12	Cut	5¼ a 6¾
Yarn, per 5 lb,	145 a 150	Oils, per gallon,	
Feathers,		Sperm	0 00 a 3 00
per lb	65 a 90	Linseed	1 40 a 1 50
Fish, per bbl.,		Machinery	1 75 a 2 00
Mackerel,		Kerosene	28 a 30
No. 1	28 00 a 30 00	Pea Nuts	1 25 a 2 00
No. 2	13 00 a 15 00	Potatoes,	
No. 3	00 00 a 00 00	Sweet	75 a 80
Mullets	5 50 a 9 00	Irish, bbl	2 75 a 3 00
Herring,		Provisions, per lb.,	
Best	8 00 a 9 00	N. C. Bacon,	
N. C. roe	0 00 a 12 50	Hams	16 a 18
do cut	8 00 a 10 00	Middlings	12 a 12½
do gross	7 00 a 8 00	Shoulders	9½ a 10
Dry Cod	9 a 10	Hog round	12 a 12½
Flour, per bbl, North'n		Western Bacon.	
Family	5 75 a 11 00	(Smoked.)	
Superfine	6 00 a 6 50	Hams	16½ a 18½
Fine	5 75 a 6 00	Middlings	9½ a 9¾
Ex Super	7 25 a 7 75	Shoulders	7½ a 8
North Carolina,		(Dry Salted.)	
Family	8 25 a 11 50	Middlings	7½ a 8
Superfine	7 50 a 8 00	Shoulders	6½ a 7
Glue, per lb	16 a 20	Lard, N. C.	12½ a 13
Gunny Bags	25 a 28	do Northern	10 a 13
Guano, Peruvian,		Butter, N. C.	20 a 30
Per ton	00 00 a 80 00	do Northern	30 a 35
Grain, per bushel,		Cheese	15 a 16
Corn	80 a 95	Pork, Northern,	per bbl
Oats	75 a 80	City Mess	15 50 a 16 00
Peas, Cow	1 10 a 1 15	Thin	00 00 a 00 00
Rice	8½ a 09	Rump	13 00 a 14 00
Carolina	8½ a 9	Salt, Alum, per	
Hides, per lb.,		bag	2 bush 1 50 a 2 00
Green	6½ a 7	Liverpool, sack, ground	
Dry	14 a 15	coarse	1 70 a 1 75
Hay, per 100 lbs.,		Fremont	1 30 a 1 35
Eastern	2 00 a 2 25	American	1 25a 1 30
Northern	1 75 a 2 00	Sugar, per lb.,	
Iron, per lb.,		Porto Rico	11 a 11 00
English, ass'ds	4 a 10	Brown	11½a 12
American, ass'd	4 a 10		13 b 13½
American,		A	13½ a 13¾
sheer	9 a 10	Crushed	14 a 14½
Swede	10 a 12	Soap, per lb.,	
Hoop,		Northern	8 a 9
per ton	00 00a165 00	Shingles, per M.,	
Liquors, per gal, (duty)		Contract	4 00 a 6 00
Whiskey	1 25 a 4 00	Common	2 25 a 2 75
Bourbon	2 00 a 3 00	Pitch, City	2 75 a 3 00
N. E. R	2 00 a 3 00	W. O. bbl	0 00 a 0 00
Gin	4 00 a 7 00	R. O. hhd	0 00 a 0 00
Brandy	4 00 a 9 00	Timber, per M.,	
do Apple,	1 50 a 9 00	Shipping	12 00 a 15 00
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50	Mill, prime	10 00 a 11 00
Lumber, (River.)		Mill, fair	7 50 a 8 00
Pine Bds.	15 00 a17 00	Mill, inferior to	
W'lte do.	12 00 a14 00	ord	5 00 a 6 00
Scantling	10 00 a12 00	Tallow, lb	11 a 12

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

TURPENTINE.—During the week just ended there has been a steady demand for this article, and we report an advance on the closing rates of last week of 20 cents. The quantity now coming to market is not sufficient for distilling operations. Very near all the old crop has been brought in, and it being too early for the new crop, the receipts for a few weeks to come must necessarily be meagre and confined to small lots. In this connection we will say that the bulk of receipts are of hard and yellow dip, with an occasional small lot of virgin, which is very inferior and hard, and sells at the same rate of yellow dip with 1-3 deduction in price. The market has shown a strong feeling during the week, and receivers find no difficulty whatever in disposing of their stock at $4 for hard and $6 for yellow dip and virgin. The receipts and sales for the week are as follows:

	Bbls. Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin
Friday	128	$3 80	$5 50	$5 70
Saturday	170	4 00	6 00	6 00
Monday	61	4 00	6 00	6 00
Tuesday	144	4 00	6 00	6 00
Wednesday	176	4 00	6 00	6 00
Thursday	25	4 00	6 00	6 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—During the past week there has been an active inquiry for this article, and all in first hands that could be reached has been taken for shipment. On Friday, under the favorable advices from Northern markets, an advance of 1 cent was obtained. On Saturday, under the continued good advices, the market again advanced, and at the close was fully 2 cents higher than at the close of the previous day. On Monday the same good feeling was manifested, and a still further advance was obtained. On Tuesday the advices not being so favorable, the market showed a drooping spirit, but holders were not willing to submit to a decline, and the sales of the day was confined to a small lot of 9 casks, at a decline of 1 cent. On Wednesday the market opened with a better feeling, and the decline was gained. To-day the market shows the same strong tone, and closes firm at 70 cents per gallon. The receipts continue light, and we estimate the stock here at about 3,500 bbls., the majority of which is in second or shipper's hands—receiver's stock very light. The foreign shipments for the week have been heavy. Several foreign vessels now loading here will carry off the bulk of this article. The following sales comprise the week's business:

Friday	449	casks at 67	cents per gallon.
Do	80	" " 67½	" "
Do	226	" " 68	" "
Saturday	113	" " 68	" "
Do	75	" " 69	" "
Monday	286	" " 70	" "
Tuesday	9	" " 69	" "
Wednesday	74	" " 69	" "
Do	519	" " 70	" "
Do	210	" " 71	" "
Thursday	6	" " 70	" "

†Whiskey barrels.
*New York casks.

COTTON.—In the earlier part of the past week the market for this staple ruled quiet and irregular, and sales were made at lower quotations than reported at the close of our last. On Monday, under the favorable advices from Liverpool, our market became stronger, and has ruled with a firm feeling during the latter part of the week. To-day, the sales have been confined to small lots at 21½ cents for middlings, while holders are asking an advance of ¼ cent, but at the close of our report no sales had been effected at that figure. The receipts have been good during the week, and the shipments small, although very little stock in excess of last week has been allowed to accumulate. The following comprise the sales for the week: Friday, 14 bales at 20¾ cents, and 34 at 21 cents; Saturday, 6 bales at 20½ cents, and 61 at 21 cents; Monday, 15 bales at 20 cents, 1 at 20¾, and 84 at 21 cents; Tuesday, 65 bales at 20 cents, 38 bales at 20½, and 105 at 21 cents; Wednesday, 32 bales at 20 cents, 48 at 20½, 57 at 20¾, 41 at 20¾, and 13 at 21½ cents; Thursday, 18 bales at 21½ cents per pound.

We quote as follows:

Good Ordinary	20 cents
Low Middling	21 "
Middling	21½ "
Strict Middling	22 "

IRON BANDS AND TIES FOR COTTON—The stock is fully sufficient to supply the present demands. Sales are being made from store at 5 to 5¼ cents per lb., as in quantity and quality.

ROSIN.—Since the close of our last review the market for all grades has ruled quiet and steady, and quotations remain about the same. The transactions, however, have been somewhat restricted for want of ship room. The arrivals, both by river and rail, continue small, and there is only a moderate stock in receivers' hands.

The finer grades have of late become almost entirely neglected, while all the demand seems to be for the lower grades, and there is scarcely any stock here to operate with. During the past month the foreign shipments have been quite large. We note the market as closing steady at figures given below, with a fair demand, from buyers, especially for the lower grades. With a light stock offering sale, the week's business is as follows: Friday, 150 bbls at $3 95 for strained; Saturday, 1,434 bbls. at $3 80 and $4 for strained; Monday, 50 bbls. at $5 25 for low No. 1; Tuesday, no transactions; Wednesday, no sales. Thursday, 842 bbls. at $3 90 for strained, $4 05 for No. 2, $5 50 for No. 1, $5 for extra No. 1, and $6 50 for low pale.

TAR.—On Friday the market opened with a fair demand from buyers, and higher figures were offered, but stock to operate with could not be reached. On Saturday the advance was obtained, and sales were made 5 cents higher than previous days sales. Again on Tuesday a still further advance was obtained, and sales were effected 20 cents higher than at the closing figures of previous day. There has since been a good demand existing, and receipts meet with ready sales at $2 60 per bbl., the market closing firm at above figures. The receipts and sales for the week are as follows:

Friday	86	bbls at	$2 25 per barrel.
Saturday	29	" "	2 30 " "
Monday	29	" "	2 30 " "
Tuesday	122	" "	2 50 " "
Wednesday	225	" "	2 60 " "
Thursday	65	" "	2 60 " "

POTATOES.—During the past week there has been a fair business doing, and sales are made from store at the following rates: Pink Eye $3 75 to $4; Goodrich $3 65 to $3 85; Early Rose $3 50 to $3 75; Jackson White $2 75 to $3 per bbl. Sweet come in quite freely and sell from 80 cents to $1 per bushel.

FLOUR—The market is well supplied at present with the usual demand. We have to report only small sales from store during the week and we refer to our table for quotations of Northern and State brands, as in quality and quantity.

GRAIN.—The corn market has ruled without material change since the close of our last review. The receipts have been three cargoes from Hyde county, in all making 6,930 bushels and by rail about 1,500 bushels. The cargoes were sold, one for 72½ cents, and another for 76 cents, which was of extraordinary good quality, and we think the sale cannot be repeated. The third cargo came to a dealer, and has gone into store. The market is now well stocked. We estimate the stock at 50,000 bushels. There is a good demand for jobbing lots, and sales are being made from store at 85 to 90 cents, highest figures, including sacks.——OATS. The receipts for the week have been very light, and the market is looking up, but as yet we have no advance to note. Sales from store at 70 to 75 cents wholesale, at 80 to 85 cents retail.——PEAS continue to be in good request, and with only a fair stock. We report a good business doing at $1 15 to $1 25 for Cow.

SALT.—We report a fair business doing from store and wharf at the following figures: $1 25, $1 30 to $1 35 for American, and $1 35 to $1 40 for Liverpool per sack.

EGGS.—Are in light receipt and with a good enquiry find ready sale at 21 to 25 cents per dozen, by the quantity.

LUMBER.—The City Mills are doing a fair business, and selling cargoes at the following rates:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo Rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment, Cuba cargoes	$17 00@18 00
" " Hayti cargoes	18 00@20 00
Full cargo wide Boards	22 00@25 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00@23 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications	23 00@24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00@22 00

PROVISIONS.—We have no material change to make as far as regards prices, the market has ruled unchanged.—BACON.—For North Carolina there has been a moderate request throughout the week for small lots, and the market has ruled firm at former quotations. We quote small sales from store at 9½ to 10 cents for shoulders, 11½ to 12 cents for sides, 12 to 12½ cents for hog round, and 16 to 17½ cents per lb. for hams, as in quality. The market is fully supplied with Western, and there is a good demand existing, which is being supplied from store as follows: SMOKED.—8 to 8¼ cents for shoulders, 9 to 9½ cents for sides, and 14 to 15 cents for hams.—DRY SALTED.—6¾ to 7 cents, for shoulders, and 7½ to 8 cents for sides. LARD.—North Carolina is in small stock and wanted; would bring 13 to 14 cents. NORTHERN is in good stock and in fair enquiry—sells at 10 to 13 cents per lb., as in quality.

MOLASSES.—The first cargo new crop Cuba has been received during the past week, as yet no cargo sale has been effected. We report a fair business doing at figures given in our table.

CORN MEAL.—The market is well stocked and with a small demand for jobbing lots. Sales are made to the retail trade at 95 cents to $1 per bushel.

LIME.—The demand for this article continues good, and the market is well supplied. Sales are being made from store in a small way, at $1 40 to $1 50 per cask.

BEEF CATTLE.—There are very few cattle now being brought in, though the stock in butcher's hands is at present sufficient to supply the demands. A few droves would sell on the hoof at 7½ to 9 cents, as in quality.

SHINGLES.—The receipts during the past week have been very heavy, as also the shipments large. Common brings $2 75 to $3 25, and contract orders $4 50 to $6 per thousand.

BEESWAX.—There is scarcely little or no demand for this article at present, and, receipts find very slow sale at 30 to 32 cents per lb.

TIMBER.—Very few rafts are now coming to market; there is a brisk enquiry for mill purposes, and the market rules firm at figures given in our table. Prime and extra quality finding ready sale at high rates.

POULTRY.—The market is very poorly supplied, and prices are very high. Turkeys bring $1 to $1 50, and live fowls 45 to 50 cents, dressed 50 to 60 cents.

BARRELS.—There is a good stock on market, and at present a very light enquiry. Sells at the following figures: Second hand country $2 10 a $2 30 as they run, $2 50 a $2 40 for selected and new; New York, $2 50 for second hand, and $2 75 for new.

HAY.—Since the close of our last the receipts of this article have been about 100 bales, which came to dealers. The market is a little lower than reported in our last, and with a good demand existing from the trade. We quote New York as selling from wharf at $1 50, and Pennsylvania Timothy at $1 80 to $2 per 100 lbs.

PEANUTS.—During the past week there has been a fair business doing in this article. The receipts have fallen off considerably as compared with last week's, and the shipments have been larger. Although the decreased receipts and heavy shipments have lessened the stock here, they have not had the effect to alter prices, and the market rules unchanged at $1 25 to $2 10 per bushel, from ordinary to extra quality.

FERTILIZERS—Two cargoes have arrived since the close of our last, but the increase to the present stock has not had the effect to lower prices. We report only a fair business doing from store at the following rates: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $75, 77@80; do. do., Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano $35 cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $80; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Wham's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate, $52; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime, $48; Land Plaster, $10@11—all ₰ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FREIGHTS.—At present shipping is very scarce, and freights to coastwise ports are a little higher. The amount of produce offering shipment is limited.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	$0 00 a $ 50	00 a $ 60
Tar, per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a 1 00
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 1 25	00 a 90
Rosin, per bbl	00 a 50	00 a 60
Cotton, per bale	1 25 a 2 50	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods, "	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 75
Flaxseed, per bush	00 a 15	00 a 15
Peanuts, "	00 a 6	08 a 10
To PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 60	00 a 60
Tar, per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a 60
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 1 00
Rosin, per bbl	0 00 a 60	00 a 60
Cotton, per bale	0 00 a 1 50	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods "	0 00 a 70	0 00 a 0 75
Peanuts, per bush	00 a 10	00 a 12
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	0 00 a 8 00
To BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Tar, per bbl	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 90	0 00 a 0 75
Rosin, per bbl	00 a 50	00 a 45
Cotton, per bale	0 00 a 2 25	00 a ½
Peanuts, per bush	00 a 11	00 a 10
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	6 50 a 7 00
To BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 60	0 00 a 0 75
Tar, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 75
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 1 10
Rosin, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 1 00
Cotton, per bale	00 a 00	00 a 2 50
Peanuts, per bush	00 a 00	00 a 10
Lumber	00 a 00	10 00 a 11 00

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on North East River, New Hanover county, Jan. 31st, by the Rev. Mr. Black, Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, J. P., to Miss ELLEN JOHNSTON.

DIED.

Suddenly, on the afternoon of Wednesday, January 31st, in the 65th year of her age, Mrs. SALLY T. COWAN, widow of the late Robert H. Cowan. A woman of warm affections, and singularly beloved of all who knew her, she added to her other and many virtues the crowning grace of a cheerful and kindly, but sincere and earnest, religious faith and life. She rests with God.

☞ YOU ARE TROUBLED WITH A BAD BREATH.—It annoys your friends as well as yourself. You would like to get rid of it, but scarcely know what means to adopt. We will tell you, use the fragrant Sozodont; it will cleanse and beautify your teeth and leave your breath pure.

BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING Extracts.—Lemon, Vanilla, &c. Charge your servants and dealers and observe that they do not substitute in their stead any of the pernicious unpalatable extracts with which the market is flooded. Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts are established as the strongest, purest and the best made.

THE TERRIFIC DUEL between Prussia and France is over, but thousands of battles between DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS and Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are now going on in every State of the Union. The issue of such contests is never for one moment in doubt. The conflict may last longer in some cases than in others, but the leading Vegetable tonic and alterative of the nineteenth century, invariably triumphs.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES AND CATTLE.—Tobias' Derby Condition Powders are warranted superior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hide-bound, Colds, &c., in horses, and colds, Coughs, loss of milk, black tongue, horn distemper, &c., in Cattle. Price twenty-five cents. Depot 10 Park Place, New York.

CARBOLIC SALVE, recommended by the leading Physicians and the President of the New York Board of Health, as the most wonderful Healing compound ever known. Gives instant relief to burns, cures all kinds of sores, cuts and wounds; and a most invaluable salve for all purposes. Sold everywhere at 25 cents. John F. Henry, sole Proprietor, 8 College Place, New York.

SVAPNIA is Opium purified of its sickening and poisonous properties, discovered by Dr. Bigelow, Professor of Botany, Detroit Medical College. A most perfect anodyne and soothing opiate. John Farr, Chemist, New York.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is the safest and best. It corrects the bad effects of inferior dyes, while the black or brown tints it produces are identical to nature. Factory 68 Maiden Lane, New York.

BATT'S ASTRAL OIL.—Safest and best illuminating Oil ever made. Does not take fire or explode, if the lamp is upset or broken. Over 150,000 families continue to use it, and no accidents of any description have occurred from it. Oil House of Charles Pratt, established 1770, New York.

THE PUREST and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea-shore, from fresh selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have declared it superior to any of the other oils in the market.

JOUVIN'S Inodorous Kid Glove Cleaner restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. F. C. Wells & Co., New York.

RISLEY'S PHILOTOKEN is an established, warranted remedy for Painful Menstruation; and equally efficient as a Nervous Antidote in all cases of Nervous Excitement, Stomach and Sleeplessness in male or female. Sold everywhere for $1 a bottle. Morgan & Risley, Druggists, New York, General Agents.

A YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE and a Beautiful, Clear Complexion is the desire of everybody. This effect is produced by using G. W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth," a harmless beautifier of the skin. Will remove all Discolorations, Tan, Freckles and Sunburns. The use of this delightful toilet preparation cannot be detected. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, Depot 5 Gold St., New York.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—It relieves the little sufferer from pain, cures Wind, Colic, Regulates the Stomach and Bowels, Corrects Acidity, and during the process of teething it is invaluable. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. feb 1, 1872 26-deodly&wlych

BRITISH Naturalization Notice.

WHEREAS, by the 3d Section of the Naturalization Act 1870 (33 Vict. cap. 14) it is provided that "where Her Majesty has entered into a convention with any foreign State to the effect that the subjects or citizens of that State who have been naturalized as British subjects, may divest themselves of their status as such subjects, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare that such convention has been entered into by Her Majesty; and from and after the date of such Order in Council, any person being originally a subject or citizen of the State referred to in such Order, who has been naturalized as a British subject, may, within such limit or time as may be provided in the convention, make a declaration of alienage, and from and after the date of his so making such declaration such person shall be regarded as an alien, and as a subject of the State to which he originally belonged as aforesaid.

"A declaration of alienage may be made as follows, that is to say: If the declarant be in the United Kingdom, in the presence of any justice of the peace; if elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions in the presence of any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law, in the place in which the declarant is, to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose. If out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any officer in the Diplomatic or Consular service of Her Majesty."

ANNEX (A.)

"I, A. B., of (insert abode) being originally a citizen of the United States of America (or a British subject) and having become naturalized within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty as a British subject, (or as a citizen within the United States of America) do hereby renounce my naturalization as a British subject (or citizen of the United States); and declare that it is my desire to resume my nationality as a citizen of the United States (or British subject).

(Signed) A. B.

Made and subscribed before me, ——, ——, in (insert country or other subdivision, and State, province, colony, legation or consulate,) this —— day of ——, 187—.

(Signed) E. F.,

Justice of the Peace (or other title.")

NOW THEREFORE NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all British subjects within the States of North and South Carolina, who have become naturalized within the United States, and who desire to resume their allegiance as British subjects, to make the declaration in the form prescribed, before the 12th May, 1872.

ALTHOUGH the Supplemental Convention of the 23d of February last only requires that American citizens

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1872.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1872.

Mr. Dargan called up the bill to allow the commissioners of Anson to issue bonds. The bill passed its third reading.

Mr. Council introduced a bill to determine the correct location of the boundary line between North Carolina and Tennessee. Referred.

The bill to facilitate the capture of the Robeson county outlaws was informally passed over.

The bill for the regulation and better protection of the public libraries. Passed third reading.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 23.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, the rules were suspended and the bill to create a finance committee in the several counties of the State, passed its second and third readings, amended, on motion of Mr. Worth, by providing that the creation of this finance committee be a matter of discretion with the justices of the several counties.

The consideration of the school bill—the special order—was resumed.

Secs. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, were adopted with verbal amendments.

Sec. 32 was amended, on motion of Mr. Graham, of Orange, by confining the money raised in each county—that on property as well as the capitation tax—to the counties severally, for school purposes, so as to keep it wholly out of the State treasury.

Secs. 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 were adopted with slight amendments.

Sec. 38 is as follows:

"Sec. 38. For raising an additional school fund for the year 1872, one-twelfth of one per cent. of the assessed value shall be and is hereby levied upon all the taxable property and credits in the State," to be collected and paid into the State treasury as other State taxes. "It is understood that this property tax adds twenty-five cents to the State poll tax now reported in the revenue bill, so as to maintain the equation between the property and poll tax, as required by the constitution."

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, moved to strike out one-twelfth of one per cent. and insert six and two-thirds cents on the $100; prevailed—24 to 14.

Mr. Flemming moved to insert eight and one-third cents on the $100.

Mr. Merrimon moved to amend by providing that no county commissioners shall have power to levy any additional tax for school purposes other than as provided for in this bill.

Mr. Gilmer accepted the amendment, as it carried out the intention of the committee and it was adopted.

Mr. Merrimon moved to reconsider the vote by which the motion to strike out prevailed.

Mr. Graham, of Alamance, moved to lay the motion on the table. Not agreed to—23 to 14.

The question recurred on the motion to reconsider the vote striking out, and it was adopted.

Mr. Graham, of Alamance, offered an amendment making this section consistent with previous sections.

The question now was on striking out, and the Senate refused, leaving the tax as it originally stood, as in the section above given.

Mr. Norment offered an amendment submitting the entire bill to the ratification of the people. [Reserved till the remaining sections are disposed of.

The section was then adopted—27 to 11.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 23, 1872.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the bill to incorporate the Carolina Narrow Guage Railroad was taken up, committee amendments adopted and the bill passed its second reading, yeas 65, nays 11.

Mr. Loftin, from the Joint Select Committee to examine the accounts of James H. Moore, Public Printer, submitted a report showing that the said Public Printer had overdrawn up to Sept. 21st, 1871, $3,338.59, since which time none of his accounts has been paid. The report was adopted and transmitted to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Luckey the bill for the support of the Insane Asylum for the fiscal year of 1872, was taken up and passed its several readings. (Appropriates $60,000.

On motion of Mr. Bean the bill to amend the act authorizing Judges of Probate to appoint trustees in certain cases was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Currie, the bill to amend and extend the charter of the Rock Fish Manufacturing Company, at Fayetteville, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Mills, the bill appropriating $45,000 to defray the expenses, &c., of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the bill to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co., to complete their road and extend it to the Tennessee line was recommitted to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The bill in regard to the debt of the State was taken up. The question recurred upon the substitute of Mr. Welch (published before.)

The substitute was rejected by the following ballot: Yeas 50; nays 53.

The original bill (Mr. Ashe's) then passed its second reading by the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Ashe, Brooks, Broadfoot, Crawford, Currie, Darden, Dickey, Drake, Dunham, Furr, Gore, Grayson, Hampton, Henderson, Hinnant, Johnston, of Buncombe, Johns, Joyner, of Johnson, Joyner, of Pitt, Jordan, Kelly, of Davie, Kelsey, Lackey, Maxwell, McAfee, McAllister, McCauley, McNeill, Mills, Mitchell, Nicholson, Page, Phillips, Rankin, Reid, Regan, Robinson Scott, Shull, Tucker, of Iredell, Withers, Womack and Williamson—48.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atwater, Bean, Bryan, of Jones, Bunn, Buxton, Cawthorn, Carson, Collis, Copeland, Dudley, Duckworth, Ellison, Faulkner, Fletcher, Garrison, Gullick, Guyther, Harris, of Guilford, Hargrove, Hardy, Houston, Johnston, of Edgecombe, Justice, Lassiter, Loftin, Lucas, Lyon, Martin, Mabson, Marler, Powell, Reavis, Robbins, Settle, Smith, of Halifax, Strudwick, Sykes, Tucker, of Craven, Waring, Welch, Willis, Wilcox, Woodhouse, Young, of Wake and York—44.

By Mr. Dunham: A bill to amend the act to incorporate the Bank of the State: referred.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.

Mr. Troy rose to a question of personal privilege. He said he had been represented by both of the Senate reporters as having introduced a bill to repeal the law in relation to landlord and tenant. The bill he introduced was to amend the law referred to.

Mr. Morehead presented a memorial of Duff Green, proposing to pay the entire State debt, and make three per cent. by the operation,

And a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Industrial Agency and Banking Company, which were referred.

Mr. McClammy introduced a resolution to provide for the establishment of a hospital for the insane, near the city of Wilmington. Referred.

Mr. Brogden introduced a resolution to provide for a joint select committee to investigate the printing of the report of the Fraud Commission. Went over under the rules.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting proceedings of the board of education in reference to proposals for the purchase of certain swamp lands, &c. Referred to the committee on education.

Mr. Speed introduced a resolution to authorize the board of education to accept the bid of $1,000 of William G. Pool, for the purchase of Durant's Island, Albemarle sound. Referred.

The unfinished business of yesterday, the school bill, was resumed.

Sections 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, were adopted with slight amendments conforming them to other provisions of the bill.

Mr. Worth offered an additional section, (46,) to protect the public schools and school property, which was adopted.

Mr. Gilmer, an additional section, (47,) providing for a census of the school children, which was amended and adopted.

Mr. Worth offered an amendment to section 35, requiring the superintendent to have his office at the seat of government, &c. Adopted.

The question recurred on the amendment of Mr. Norment, notice of which was previously given, and it was rejected.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill, on its second reading, and it passed by a vote of 22 to 8.

Mr. Murphy introducee a bill to prevent the destruction of fish in certain waters of Sampson and New Hanover counties. Referred.

The bill to aid in the completion of the Western Division of the W. N. C. R. R. was put upon its passage.

Mr. Merrimon moved to amend by providing that the French Broad branch be consolidated with the Eastern Division of the W. N. C. R.R.

Mr. Love said it was believed that the Pennsylvania Central Company had purchased the Eastern Division of the W. N. C. Railroad, and he would accept Mr. Merrimon's amendment if a proviso were added that the money expended on the French Broad branch ($180,000) be paid to the Western Division, the Pennsylvania Central intending to use that branch down the French Broad. He moved this amendment, and it was adopted.

Mr. Morehead concurred with Mr. Merrimon. He was almost certain that no sale of the Eastern Division of the W. N. C. Road had been effected.

The amendment of Mr. Merrimon, thus amended, was then adopted.

The bill then passed its second reading.

The bill was put upon its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, introduced a bill to amend the law in relation to the probate of deeds.

The bill to facilitate the capture of the Robeson county outlaws was put upon its third reading. The vote resulted—16 to 16. The President *pro tem.* (Mr. Flemming) having voted on the call of the roll, then ruled that he had a right to give the casting vote also. He voted aye.

The question was then, shall the decision of the chair stand as the decision of the Senate, and it was decided in the negative.

President Warren, at this point, resumed the chair, and the question now was on the result of the vote on the bill. The question was raised whether the President of the Senate had now a right to give the casting vote.

President Warren held as a principle of general parliamentary law that he had a right to vote as a Senator, and then as President of the Senate, in case of a tie, though he bowed to the decision of the Senate.

He now held that he had a right to give the casting vote on the pending bill, the decision not having been announced. He voted in the affirmative, and announced the vote to be yeas 17, nays 16, so the bill passed its third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, 1872.

By Mr. Waring, a bill concerning the qualifications of jurors; referred.

By Mr. Regan, a bill to prevent fraud in the sale of fertilizers; referred.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the bill to incorporate the Carolina Narrow Guage Railroad Company, was taken up and passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Stanford, the bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within one mile of Island Creek Academy, Duplin county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Broadfoot, the bill to re-enact and continue in force the act to authorize the commissioners of Cumberland county to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its second reading, yeas 62; nays 6.

The bill of apportionment of members of the House of Representatives was taken up.

After a somewhat lengthy debate the bill passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 59; nays 29.

On motion of Mr. Womack, the bill to amend the act to protect mechanics and other laborers, &c., was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill to change Sampson county from the 4th to the 5th Judicial District was taken up and passed its third reading, after some debate between Messrs. Broadfoot, McNeill, Ashe, Mabson, colored, and others.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the bill in regard to the crime of embezzlement was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the bill to prevent the reckless destruction of deer was taken up, amended and after a long debate passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Scott the bill to authorize the Commissioners of Onslow to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Shull, the bill for exchanging the stocks of the State for bonds with which such stocks were obtained, was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 81, nays 9.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the bill supplemental to the act incorporating the Bank of the State was taken up and passed its several readings.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24th, 1872.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. McClammy, the bill to take from township trustees the power to lay taxes in certain cases was taken from the table and referred to the judiciary committee.

The bill in relation to the inspection of fish was rejected on its second reading.

Mr. Cowles moved to suspend the rules to put upon its passage the bill in relation to the support of Idiots and Lunatics refused admission to the public Asylum. Agreed to.

Mr. Cowles offered a substitute for the bill amending the act in relation to idiots and the insane, which pays $100 for the support of each idiot or insane person refused admittance into the Lunatic Asylum, by striking out the word "Idiots" and requiring for each person applying for admission to the Asylum a certificate from two competent medical practitioners, and providing for the re-examination of all those insane persons now supported by the State outside of the Lunatic Asylum.

The substitute was adopted and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Edwards did not see why provision should not be made for the support of helpless idiots as well as lunatics.

Mr. Worth moved to strike out "idiots" wherever it occurs in the bill.

Mr. Worth's amendment was adopted.

The amendment of Mr. Cook, the substitute for the amended bill, was then adopted.

The bill then passed its third reading—26 to 4.

The bill to promote the mining interests of the State was put upon its second reading.

The bill passed its second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24th, 1 72.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Ashe introdnced a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Club; calendar.

A bill to incorporate the Cumberland County Agricultural Society passed its several readings.

A bill to incorporate the Little Coharrie Draining Company passed its several readings.

A bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors within six miles of Swansboro', Onslow county, passed its several readings.

A bill for the relief of Bryan Kellum, of Onslow county; passed its several readings.

A bill to amend the charter of Cape Fear Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Wilmington., passed its several readings.

An act to incorporate Stonewall Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Wilmington, passed its several readings.

A bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Towing and Atlantic Coast Wrecking Company passed its several readings.

A bill to incorporate the town of Lillington, Harnett county, passed its second reading.

A bill to incorporate Silvan Lodge, No. 178, F. & A. M., New Hanover county, passed its several readings.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1872.

A message was received from the House asking concurrence in an amendment to the Senate bill to change Sampson from the 4th to the 5th Judicial District. [The House amendment proposed to exchange Richmond county for Sampson.]

Mr. Dargan warmly opposed the amendment. He was surprised that this measure should have been pushed through without consulting him or any member of the bar of Richmond covnty. He was satisfied the bar of the district and the people of Richmond would not consent to the transfer of that county to another district. They were satisfied with Judge Buxton and desired no change. They had nothing to do with the feud between Judge Russell and the people of Sampson. He, Mr. Dargan, had no objection to the transfer of Sampson to the 5th district, but he protested against a transfer of Richmond to any other district.

Mr. Murphy explained that the bill as it passed the Senate simply proposed to transfer Sampson to the 5th district, and as Mr. Dargan was willing to do that there could not have been any purpose to injure any member of the bar of that district. He said the House had proposed the change of counties to satisfy the Solicitr of the 4th district, and he (Mr. M.) could see no great hardship in it. Tee people of Sampson called upon the Legislature for relief.—There was a bitter feud between them and Judge Russell, and it was the belief that under the present circumstances justice could not be administered in Sampson.

Mr. McClammy supported the bill as it came from the House.

Mr. Allen supported the bill as it stood. At all events he hoped there would be no objection to transferring Sampson to Judge Buxton's district.

The Senate refuse to concur in the House amendment, and proposed to appoint a committe of conference.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill to protect the property and revenues of the University, which was referred to the committee on education. [Proposes to abolish the office of treasurer of the University, and transfers his duties to the treasurer of the State.]

The bill to aid in the completion of the Western division of the W. N. C. R. R., the special order, passed its third reading, 28 to 6.

On motion of Mr. Troy, the rules were suspended, and the bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad Company was put upon its passage.

The question was on the passage of the bill on its second reading and it was decided in the affirmative, 21 to 12.

On motion of Mr. Troy, the bill was made the special order for 11 o'clock on Saturday next.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill for the protection of wild deer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1872.

By Mr. Sanford: A bill to incorporate the town of Faison, Duplin county; referred,

By Mr. Bryan: A bill requiring the Judge of Probate in each county to appoint a commissioner to take privy examination of married women in each township: referred.

By Mr. Sparrow: A bill to amend the act in relation to proceedings in criminal cases; calendar.

On motion of Mr. McCauley, the bill to allow the commissioners of Anson county to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Marler, the bill to create a finance committee in the several counties of the State was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Currie, the bill to enact and continue to enforce the act to empower the commissioners of Cumberland to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the bill to authorize the commissioners of Onslow county to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its third reading.

On motion, the bill in relation to the Robeson county outlaws was taken up. [The bill authorizes the Governor to offer an additional reward of $3,000 for Henry Berry Lowry, dead or alive, and $2,000 each for the other members of the gang, dead or alive.]

Mr. Mills moved to amend by making the reward for H. B. Lowry $10,000, and $5,000 apiece for the others.

The yeas and nays were called and the amendment prevailed, yeas 74, nays 18.

After considerable debate the previous question was, on motion of Mr. Sparrow, ordered, and the bill passed its second reading.

The bill passed its third reading, Messrs. Bryan, of Jones, Bunn, col., Carson, Hargrove, Heaton, Johnston, of Edgecombe, col., Marler, Page, col., Smith, of Halifax, col., Reavis, col., and York, voting in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Waring, the bill to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company to complete their road and extend it to the Tennessee line, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the amendments reported by the committee were adopted.

Mr. Broadfoot offered an amendment that nothing in the bill should be construed to affect the mortgage bonds of the Wil., Char. & Ruth. R. R. Co., which are held by the Western R. R. Co.; adopted.

The bill then passed its several readings.

By Mr. Womack: A bill to prevent the sale of liquor within three miles of the town of Pittsboro'.

The bill to protect policy holders in this State in foreign insurance companies was taken up.

After much debate the matter under consideration was laid on the table for the present.

The Senate resolution of instruction to the Joint Committee to investigate the accounts of the Public Printer was taken up and adopted.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1872.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, the rules were suspended and the bill to authorize the public treasurer to return moneys improperly collected as taxes was considered.

"Senate bill 390," the bill to re-district the State in regard to the senatorial districts, was read amidst much laughter.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EVENING SESSION.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1872.

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, from the Committee on Emigration, reported unfavorably upon the bill to promote emigration and to facilitate the sale of public lands.

The bill to protect policy holders in insurance companies not incorporated in this State was taken up.

Mr. Nicholson's amendment making these companies invest in this State, 25 per cent of the money which they receive in the State, was adopted.

The bill then passed its several readings.

By Sykes, colored, a resolution of instruction to our Senators and Representatives in Congress in regard to educational matters: calendar.

The bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Club, Wilmington, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill to prevent the sale of liquor within one mile and a half of St. Paul's church, Robeson county, was taken up and amended so as to include Ashpole Baptist Church and passed its several readings.

The bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within two miles of Smithville, Brunswick county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill to prevent the sale of liquor within three miles of the town of Pittsboro', was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill to protect *bona fide* purchasers of real estate was taken up and, on motion of Mr. McAfee, was postponed until Saturday 11 a. m.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26.

A communication was received from the Auditor transmitting a report of disbursements of public moneys for the first quarter of the fiscal year, ending January 1st, 1872. Ordered to be printed.

Price, col., a bill to incorporate Free Love Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Wilmington. Referred.

The unfinished business, the bill to re-district the State in regard to Senatorial districts was resumed, but the discussion of it gave way to the School Bill, which was the special order for 11 o'clock, the consideration of which was proceeded with.

The bill was read the third time. Some unimportants were adopted and the bill pasted its third reading—25 to 9.

Mr. Whiteside introduced a bill to amend the law of evidence. Calendar.

The bill to re-district the State was resumed.

Mr. Allen called the previous question on the passage of the bill.

The bill passed the second reading—yeas 26, nays 12, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Adams, Allen, Battle, Brown, Cook, Council Cowles, Edwards, Flemming, Gilmer, Graham of Alamance, Graham of Orange, Jones, Love, Mauney, McClammy, Merrimon, Morehead, Murphy, Robbins of Dadidson, Robbins of Rowan, Speed, Troy, Waddell, Whiteside and Worth—26.

Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Beasley, Bellamy, Brogden, Eppes, Flythe, Hyman, King, Long, McCotter, Moore, Olds and Price—12.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. Robbins of Davidson, called the previous question on the third reading and the bill passed—25 to 11, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Adams, Allen, Battle, Brown, Cook, Cowles, Edwards, Flemming, Gilmer, Graham, of Alamance, Graham, of Orange, Jones, Linney, Mauney, McClammy, Merrimon, Morehead, Murphy, Robbins, of Davidson, Robbins, of Rowan, Skinner, Troy, Waddell, Whiteside and Worth—25.

Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Beasely, Bellamy, Brogden, Eppes, Flythe, Hyman, King, Long, McCotter, Moore and Olds—11.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, introduced a bill to add an additional section to chapter VII, title XIX, code of civil procedure. Calendar.

Messrs. Murphy and Allen were appointed the Senate branch of the committee of conference on the bill to change Sampson county from the 4th to the 5th judicial district.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26th, 1872.

Mr. Waring: A bill to amend an act to incorporate the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church; calendar.

Mr. Kelly, of Moore: A bill in regard to the municipal elections in the town of Carthage, Moore county: referred.

Mr. Maxwell: A bill to authorize the Commissioners of Sampson county to levy a special tax; calendar.

Mr. Martin: A bill to create the office of Assistant Superintendent Public Instruction; calendar.

Mr. Gregory: A bill to declare the law of evidence in certain cases; calendar.

A bill to authorize the Commissioners of Anson county to levy a special tax, passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Broadfoot, the bill to incorporate the town of Lillington, Harnett county, was taken up and passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, a bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Pamlico, was taken up.

The bill passed the third reading, yeas 67, nays 22.

By Mr. Regan: A bill for the relief of counties and for other purposes; referred.

By Mr. Robinson: A bill for the relief of Express Companies: calendar.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the bill to abolish the office of State Agent and for other purposes, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Jordan the bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in townships where the people so determine, was taken up.—Provides that in January of each year the Sheriffs of counties shall cause an election to be held in each township in their counties in regard to the matter.)

On motion, the bill was laid on the table.

The bill to amend the act concerning the city of Wilmington was taken up. (Gives cumulative suffrage.)

Mr. Ashe urged the passage of the bill as a matter of justice to the minority of the city of Wilmington who were the tax payers.

Messrs. Hargrove and Mabson: colored, opposed the bill.

Mr. Stanford wished the bill to pass, it only to try the experiment. &c.

Tucker, colored, moved to table: lost.

Mr. Phillips supported the measure.

Mr. Hargrove again argued in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Heaton opposed the bill and characterized it as a party movement.

The bill passed its third reading: yeas 59, nays 32.

The bill concerning the debt of the State was taken, but pending definite action, the matter was informally passed over.

STATE NEWS.

Corn 65 cents in Newbern.

Circus in Newbern yesterday.

Measles plentiful in Hillsboro'.

Wheat and oats are looking badly.

"Blind Tom" was in Raleigh last night.

Greensboro has organized a building and loan association.

Large quantities of ice are being put up in the interior of this State.

Two thousand persons at Haight's circus at Rocky Mount on Wednesday.

Raleigh is to have a spell of the Black Crook.

Newbern barely escaped another disastrous fire on Thursday.

Some of the young gentlemen and ladies of Charlotte have formed a Reading Club known as the "Rip Van Winkle."

The Salem *Press* says that a negro attempted to rape a little daughter of Mr. George Mitchell, near Winston, last week. He failed in the attempt, and is now in jail.

The Tarboro' *Southerner* says that quite a number of persons from that section have left for Colorado during the past week.

The Charlotte *Commercial* says: A fire occurred in our city yesterday about 11 o'clock, by which a small office belonging to Col. J. Y. Bryce, and occupied by Drs. Graham & Jones, was destroyed. Fire accidental.

A chambermaid at the Seminary boarding-house, Bangor, Maine, while shaking a rug out of a second story window recently, lost her balance, turned a complete somersault and came down to the ground with a rush. An observer was horror-stricken at the sight and supposed, of course, that the maid was killed; but to his utter astonishment, after a moment's rest she jumped up, ran into the house, and resumed her work as if nothing had happened.

1872.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association have the pleasure of announcing the following General and Special Premiums for Field Crops to be awarded at the Fourth Annual Fair of the Association, in the Fall of 1872:

FIELD CROPS.

COTTON.

For largest crop of Cotton upon four (4) acres or more of upland, with statement of quality of soil, mode of cultivation, amount and kind of manure used, the time of planting and variety of cotton; the land to be measured and the yield to be vouched for by affidavit—one bale to be exhibited:

1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " " .. 20

For largest crop of Cotton upon one (1) acre of land, regulations same as above:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25

For largest crop of Cotton on one acre by a boy not over eighteen years of age—Medal and $20

For second largest crop..... 15
For third " " 10

CORN.

For largest crop of Corn grown upon four (4) acres of upland. Regulations same as for Cotton; two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:

1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " " .. 20

For largest crop of Corn grown upon one (1) acre of land, same regulations as above:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value....$25

For largest crop of Corn on one acre made by a boy not over eighteen years of age: Medal and $20

For second best crop..... 15
For third " " 10

WHEAT.

For the largest yield of Wheat from five (5) acres; under same rules and regulations for Cotton and Corn—two bushels to be exhibited: Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

OATS AND RYE:

For largest yield of Rice, Oats or Rye, same regulations as above; two bushels to be exhibited:

Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

POTATOES.

For largest crop of Sweet Potatoes upon one (1) acre; one-fourth to be dug and two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

For largest crop of Irish Potatoes upon one-half (½) acre.

Same regulations as above for Sweet Potatoes:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

PEAS, &c., &c.

For largest crop of Ground Peas upon one acre:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

For largest yield Stock Peas upon one acre; for largest yield of Turnips upon one acre; for largest yield of Beets upon one acre.—Two bushels of each to be exhibited; under same regulations as other crops:

Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

HAY.

For largest yield of Stock Pea-vine Hay on one acre; one bale to be exhibited:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25

For largest yield of Native Grass; one bale to be exhibited; quality and quantity to be considered:

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value....$25

The grass must be cut from land cultivated for Hay.

Largest yield of Red Clover upon one acre; largest yield of Cultivated Grasses upon one acre; one bale of each to be exhibited:

Premium, each—Sterling Silver Pate, value.$25

To the farmer who raises and applies the largest quantity of Domestic Manures, and by each horse, mule or ox, used in the cultivation of his farm, the quantity to be certified to by two or more competent witnesses:

Premium—Solid Silver Plate, value.....$30

All the rules and regulations specified in the foregoing Premiums *must be complied with. Affidavits* and *certificates*, as required, to be filed with the General Secretary, when the articles are entered, *otherwise* the Awarding Committees will withhold Premiums.

Largest yield of each of the following articles of fruit and vegetables, to be proved by affidavit and submitted to the Committee:

Garden Peas.....$10
Cucumbers..... 10
Tomatoes..... 8
Asparagus..... 10
Radishes..... 5
Peaches..... 8
Pears..... 5
Grapes, Scuppernong, Flowers and Concord. 10

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

By the Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington:
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of corn from 4 acres upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of cotton from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of oats from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of turnips from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of sweet potatoes from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of peanuts from 4 acres of upland.

The Navassa Guano to be used alone in competing for the above Premiums, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter. Samples of the crops named must be exhibited at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. Yield of crops required to be properly authenticated in accordance with the regulations of the Association, and decisions to be made by Committees appointed for the purpose by the Association.

Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 21, 1871.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, General Secretary Cape Fear Agricultural Association:

SIR—As State Agents for the Carolina Fertilizer, we offer the following premiums, to be competed for at the Annual Fair November, 1872:

1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Corn to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Wheat to the acre.
100 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Potatoes to the acre.
400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Sweet Potatoes to the acre.
400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Turnips to the acre.

The above premiums are for crops produced by use of Carolina Fertilizer alone, or in combination with plantation manure only; and the awarding of said premiums is left discretionary with the Committee of the Association, under their rules.

Competitors will be required to furnish us with detailed statements of mode of application, and culture, and the results; and the awards of the Committee will be fulfilled by shipment of the Fertilizer as directed, upon receipt by us of the above required statements.

Very respectfully,

HERGET & Co.
State Agents.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 9th, 1872.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, General Secretary Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

SIR:—As Agents of WHANN'S RAWBONE AS PERPHOSPHATE and the STAR AMMONIATED SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE, we offer the following Premiums to be competed for at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association to be held in the Fall of 1872:

2,000 lbs. Whann's Superphosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
2,000 lbs. Star Phosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.

The above Premiums are for crops produced by use of either of the above Fertilizers alone, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter.

We offer also one ton each of "Whann's" and "Star Phosphate" in competition with other Phosphates or Commercial Fertilizers. Certificates must be furnished to the General Secretary, setting forth that our Phosphates were used side by side, with other Fertilizers. The person who produces the best results from the use of either "Whann's" or "Star," compared with any or all others, shall be entitled to one ton of the special manure used. The same quantity of each of the competing Fertilizers to be used in the test and on the same kind of ground.

Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

WISE & MEBANE,
General Agents.

MAJ. J. A. ENGELHARD, Secretary C. F. A. A.:

SIR:—Please offer the following as Special Premiums to be competed for at the next Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, in November, 1872:

1,000 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of cotton to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of corn to the acre.
500 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of peanuts to the acre.
500 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of sweet potatoes to the acre.

The above premiums are for the crops produced by this guano alone.

The rules and regulations of the Association must be complied with.

NORTHOP & CUMMING.

Other Special Premiums, and the General Premium list, will be issued early in the Spring. Very attractive premiums will be offered in all departments of industry, including a valuable Premium to the housewife exhibiting the largest and best specimens of her handiwork.

An English paper estimates the average speed of railway trains in that country as not probably more than 25 for all, and 80 for those which are regarded as fast trains. The Manchester express goes from Kentish town to Leicester, a distance of 97½ miles, in two hours and eight minutes, the speed being 46 miles an hour, and the Scotch express from King's Cross at 8:10 reaches Peterboro', 76¼ miles, in one hour and thirty-seven minutes, traveling at over 47 miles an hour.

AN ACT

To Alter the Constitution of North Carolina.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact (three-fifths of all the members of each House concurring.)

That the Constitution of this State be altered as follows, to wit:

Amend section 6, of the first article, by striking out the first clause thereof, down to and including the word "but:" this being the clause relating to the State debt.

Amend section 2 of second article by striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially;" being in reference to the sessions of the General Assembly.

Amend section 5 of the second article, by striking out all that precedes the words "the said Senate districts," and by striking out the phrase "as aforesaid or" in said section; the parts so stricken out having reference to the State census.

Add a new section to the second article to be styled "section 30," and to read as follows:

"The members of the General Assembly shall each receive three hundred dollars as a compensation for their services during their term, subject to such regulations in regard to time of payment and reduction for non-attendance as may be prescribed by law, but, they may have an additional allowance when they are called together in special session, and mileage shall be 10 cts. per mile for each session."

Amend section one of the third article by striking out the words "four years," where they occur first in said section, and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words "two years," being in reference to the terms of executive officers.

Strike out the words "Superintendent of Public Works," wherever they occur in the Constitution, thus abolishing that office.

Amend section six of the third article, by striking out the word "annually," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word "biennially," so as to conform to the provision respecting the sessions of the General Assembly.

Strike out sections two and three of the fourth article, being the provisions which refer to the appointment and duties of the Code Commissioners.

Alter section four of the fourth article, so that said section shall read as follows: "The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Court for the trial of impeachments, a Supreme Court, Superior Courts, such inferior Courts as may be established by law, and Courts of Justices of the Peace."

Alter section eight of the fourth article, so that said section shall read as follows: "The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices; *Provided*, That this shall not apply to the Justices during their present term of office, unless by death, resignation or otherwise, the number of Associate Justices shall be reduced to two.

Alter section twelve of the fourth article so that said section shall read as follows: "The State shall be divided into nine judicial districts, for each of which a judge shall be chosen: and in each district a Superior Court shall be held at least twice in each year, to continue for such time in each county respectively as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall lay off said districts in due time, so that the said nine judges may be chosen and begin their official term at the first general election for members of the General Assembly which shall occur after the ratification of this section. The General Assembly may reduce or increase the number of districts to take effect at the end of each judicial term."

Strike out section thirteen of the fourth article, which fixes the present judicial districts.

Amend section fourteen of the fourth article by striking out all after the word "office," and inserting, in lieu of the part so stricken out, the following: "The General Assembly shall prescribe a proper system of rotation for the judges of the Superior Courts, so that no judge may ride the same district twice in succession, and the judges may also exchange districts with each other, as may be provided by law."

Strike out section fifteen of the fourth article, and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it as a co-ordinate department: but the General Assembly shall allot and distribute that portion of this power and jurisdiction, which does not pertain to the Supreme Court, among the other courts prescribed in this constitution or which may be established by law in such manner as it may deem best, provide also a proper system of appeals, and regulate by law when necessary the methods of proceeding, in the exercise of their powers, of all the courts below the Supreme Court, so far as the same may be done without conflict with other provisions of this constitution."

Strike out sections sixteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one and thirty-three of the fourth article.

Amend section twenty-six of the fourth article by striking out all that part which begins with and follows the word "but" in said section, and, in lieu of the part so stricken out, inserting the following: "The judicial officers and the clerks of any courts which may be established by law shall be chosen by the vote of the qualified electors and no such term as may be prescribed by law. The voters of each precinct, established as is elsewhere provided for in this constitution, shall elect two justices of the peace for such term as may be fixed by law, whose jurisdiction shall extend throughout their respective counties. The General Assembly may provide for the election of more than two justices of the peace in those precincts which contain cities or towns, or in which other special reasons render it expedient. The chief magistrates of cities and incorporated towns shall have the judicial powers of justices of the peace."

Amend section thirty of the fourth article by striking out the word "townships" and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word "precincts" also in the last sentence of the same section, strike out the words "the commissioners of the county may appoint to such office for the unexpired term," and in lieu thereof insert "an appointment to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term shall be made as may be prescribed by law."

Amend sections one and seven of the fifth article, by striking out the words "commissioners of the several counties" where they occur in said sections, and in lieu thereof inserting the words "county authorities established and authorized by law."

Strike out section four of the fifth article, relating to taxation to pay the State debt and interest.

Amend section six of the fifth article by inserting after the word "instrument" in said section the words and one other personal property."

Insert the word "sand" before the word "surveyor" in section one of the seventh article, and strike out the words "and five commissioners" in said section; also add to said section the following: "The General Assembly shall provide for a system of county government for the several counties of the State."

Amend section two of the seventh article, by striking